



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-208  
Friday  
26 October 1990

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## Central African Republic

### RDC Congress Ends, Party Rule Maintained

AB2610095490 Paris AFP in French 0851 GMT  
25 Oct 90

[Text] Berberati (Central African Republic), 25 Oct (AFP)—The Central African Democratic Rally (RDC), the single ruling party in the Central African Republic (CAR), at a congress which ended on Tuesday, 23 October, in Berberati, 600 km west of Bangui, has reasserted its authority over the country's political life, observers noted. The "soleness" of the RDC, even though it has internal tendencies, can be explained, according to the participants, by the risk of "civil war" that the country would run if multipartyism were introduced. Many parties, which were set up after the overthrow of Emperor Bokassa, ended in "disorder," the organizer of the congress, Sammy Macfoy said. According to him, the 1982 military coup was a welcome "relief."

"We do not share the same experience with our neighboring countries," the congress spokesman, Laurent Gomina Pampali, minister of foreign affairs, added. The participants in the political commission, which he chaired, confirmed this. Multipartyism was alluded to only once at the five-day congress. In fact, it was not even on the agenda.

The final report, however, insisted on individual freedom and free expression. The appointment into the organizing committee of several representatives of the new generation to the detriment of the old guards was also remarked.

Mr. Macfoy said the congress permitted the consolidation of the party's structures set up three years ago by President Andre Kolingba. According to him, the government was given severe warning about economic and social problems. "We are carrying out an original experiment," he stressed. In his opinion, and in that of the head of state who refers to it in each of his addresses, the first concern is the "legality of the Constitution." "After 14 years of dictatorship and two years of disturbances, we have now found our course," he said. "We are not afraid of multipartyism, Mr. Macfoy continued. No one has rejected it, but we want it to be controlled and devoid of excesses."

For most of the participants who were questioned, the signatories to an appeal for the organization of a national conference were only "former opponents who have grown more grey hair." On the other hand, the Berberati congress considered the incidents that took place 10 days ago in Bangui and which resulted in about 40 wounded as serious. The cause of these incidents was the banning of a meeting of the Coordination Committee for Convening a National Conference (CCCN, comprising many opposition parties) for the restoration of multiparty politics in CAR.

## Opposition Leader Comments

AB2510145690 Paris AFP in French 1214 GMT  
24 Oct 90

[Text] Lagos, 24 Oct (AFP)—The congress of the ruling Central African Democratic Rally (RDC), which has just ended in Bangui, was "useless," Dr. Idi Lala, president of the exiled Central African Movement of National Liberation (MCLN), said in a communique issued here today. The RDC's decision to "proclaim itself a single party once again" is "both thoughtless and dangerous, for it was made in total disregard of persistent social disturbances in the country and mass demonstrations in support of the establishment of a multiparty system," Dr. Lala charged.

"The current urgent aspirations of the Central African people" are for "the immediate and unconditional release of all political exiles," as well as "the immediate holding of a national conference for the purpose of which a few patriots have already set up a coordinating committee of political movements," concluded Dr. Lala, who also denounced the "treacherous" ruling party.

## Gabon

### Opposition Morena Urges Boycott of Second Round

AB2510084290 Paris AFP in English 0342 GMT  
25 Oct 90

[Text] Libreville, Oct 25 (AFP)—Gabon's leading opposition party, the Morena [National Renewal Movement]-Bucherons [Lumberjacks], on Wednesday [24 Oct] called on voters to boycott the second round of multiparty parliamentary elections next Sunday, [28 October] charging fraud.

The party also demanded that results from voting in September and last Sunday [21 September] be cancelled.

Results from Sunday's round of voting showed the ruling Democratic Party ahead of its nearest rivals, with a total of 44 seats in the future 120-member assembly, compared to Morena-Bucherons' 17.

In a statement to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the Morena-Bucherons said they would withdraw their ballot papers from polling stations throughout the country. Late Sunday the party announced it would reject the vote "whatever the results," protesting against the presence of security forces within polling stations and other measures to rig the vote. It said one ballot box had been emptied and counted in the local government office.

Gbonese voters are scheduled to return to the polls on Sunday for a runoff vote for 48 parliamentary seats which remain to be filled. Authorities ordered two rounds of voting in October after results from 62 constituencies were cancelled in September voting.

**Rwanda****Cease-Fire in Effect; Rebel Violation Reported***EA2510120490 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1000 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] A cease-fire between government troops and rebels in Rwanda took effect yesterday. Belgian foreign minister Mark Eyskens said in Nairobi that he had received a phone call from his Rwandese counterpart, Casimir Bizimungu, telling him that the Government in Kigali had accepted the cease-fire. Bizimungu, however, said that the rebels had already violated it, which made it an absolute necessity to organize supervision of the cease-fire.

The Belgian foreign minister said the task is an African responsibility and a supervisory force could be stationed in Rwanda by the OAU. He said Belgium was ready to provide logistics and financial backing.

**Human Rights Officials Comment on Situation***EA2510125690 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1115 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] We now present the press conference held yesterday afternoon in Kigali by the two special envoys of the International Human Rights Federation and of the Belgian Human Rights League who were sent to assess the human rights situation in our country. The news conference was attended by Mr. (Alain Sebert), a lawyer at the Paris Court of Appeal, and Mr. (Philippe de Wickert), researcher and assistant lecturer at the Faculty of Law of the Brussels Private University. Also present were Rwandan journalists from the official and private media, correspondents of international broadcasting stations and news agencies, judges, independent lawyers, and diplomats.

At the beginning of the news conference, the two delegates from the humanitarian institutions dealing with human rights protection read out a statement recalling the efforts made by the government of the Second Republic towards establishing a democratic regime in the country and promoting the socioeconomic development of the Rwandan people in all fields. The statement expressed regret, however, that no definite conclusive solution had been found to the refugee problem in spite of efforts made in that direction at very high levels by the Rwandan Government and other concerned parties. Furthermore, the statement expressed regret that current events have torpedoed talks that were about to lead to a negotiated solution to the issue of refugees.

The representative of the International Human Rights Federation and the representative of the Belgian Human Rights League confirmed and expressed high regret for the fallacious media campaign being conducted against our country by our aggressors and being echoed by the international media, and also for an obvious failure to

(?assess) the things being said against our country. Here is Mr. (Sebert)'s position on this particular matter:

[Begin recording] [(Sebert)] [passage indistinct]

[Announcer] The delegates of the two humanitarian organizations dealing with human rights protection did not restrict themselves to voicing global opinions. [Words indistinct] press reports published notably by the Belgian press and which treat the Rwandan case in a very thoughtless a manner and on the basis of rumors. Mr. (de Wickert) cited for us some of the Belgian newspapers which behaved in that manner.

[(De Wickert)] [passage omitted including indistinct passage]

[Announcer] The accusations of human rights violations directed against our country have indeed increased as a result of the combing exercise which is solely aimed at unmasking enemies who infiltrated the country and their accomplices. The operation has been falsely interpreted by our detractors. In fact the operation is well justified, as acknowledged by Mr. (Sebert) and Mr. (de Wickert) even if the size of the operation and the number of those summoned has not always allowed for the conduct of normal judicial procedures.

[(De Wickert)] We would like to point out vigorously that this police operation, which was a large one, and which resulted in the arrest of several thousand people in the country and of at least 3,000 people in the capital Kigali, appears to me to be well-founded, in principle. We believe that if a European state were facing such circumstances, a similar operation would also have been organized. So in our opinion, the problem does not lie in the principle of the intervention of security forces but, rather, in the conduct and implementation of this police operation. [passage omitted]

We note that concerning those arrested, the Rwandan penal procedures have not been respected, and that, in particular, there are cases in which warrants for arrest have not been delivered within the five days following the expiry of the 48-hour time limit running from the moment when a person is arrested. And above all, it seems that the council courts have not confirmed the warrants of arrest allowing the detention of people for 30 days, renewable every 30 days.

One can, undoubtedly, understand that the exceptional circumstances which have shaken the country have paralyzed the magistrature, but we must stress and express worry over the nonrespect of formal legal regulations which are, and which remain, the guarantee against arbitrariness in a country, in particular in a situation of exceptional crisis.

In spite of all this, we note that although these formal legal regulations were not respected and the country (?itself) was not able to respect them, we note that at the level of reality, at the level of facts, there is no arbitrary repression and no will to perpetrate violent repression in

the mind of the authorities. There exists, rather, the inability, due to lack of means, to control a situation that is extremely difficult, in some cases [word indistinct] and clumsiness in the face of an exceptional situation.

[Announcer] [passage omitted]

[Unidentified speaker] [Passage indistinct] particularly, we have seen a lot of humaneness on the part of the heads of prison whom we met in Kigali, Gitarama and also in Butare. [Words indistinct] a situation that is [word indistinct] certify that the people have not been subject to illtreatment and, notably, had not been subject to beating or torture, even if we deplore the fact that during the arrests, the people who were arrested by the Army were at a certain time subjected to violence.

In the prisons, we have noticed a situation that is extremely difficult in regard to hygiene and health as well as the presence of minors in the prisons. They are by no means many in number, but our duty is to denounce the exceptional cases in which young people between the ages of 10 and 15 are detained, contrary to Rwandan laws. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **Government Asks for Cease-Fire 'Intervention'**

EA2510211490 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1800 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Rwandan Government statement on cease-fire issued in Kigali on 25 October; read by Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation]

[Text] Since the Mwanza summit held in Tanzania on 17 October 1990, the Rwandan Government has agreed on an immediate and total cease-fire. It reiterates its determination that this cease-fire be implemented immediately.

However, an intervention force is absolutely necessary and should be set up as soon as possible to render the cease-fire effective. In this respect, the Rwandan Government calls on the countries of the subregion and the international community to assist in building up such a force.

The Rwandan Government's view is that respect for the cease-fire would facilitate the early convening of talks with the internal and external opposition in the framework of the policy of openness and the political adjustments already initiated in Rwanda. In the same context, the Rwandan Government is determined to continue with the parties concerned to examine the problem of Rwandan refugees with a view to reaching a definite solution to this issue.

#### **Kigali Residents Warned on Identity Checks**

EA2510221390 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1726 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Announcement of Circular No. 50-04307 of 25 October 1990]

[Excerpt] Relying in particular on Article 44 of the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda on the [words indistinct] October 1959 related to the state of [words indistinct] Article [word indistinct]; on Presidential Decree Number 804-05 of October 1990 declaring the establishment of the state of siege; and the directive [words indistinct] establishing a curfew throughout the territory of the Republic of Rwanda from 1900 to 0500, the prefect of Kigali Town Prefecture informs all residents leaving or entering the town for any reason that they must produce all identity papers requested from them by public order authorities, failing which they face punishments under Article (?six) of the decree of 20 October 1959, namely, a maximum three-year prison sentence and a maximum fine of 10,000 Rwandan francs [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

#### **Army Offensive; 'Fierce Fighting' Erupts**

AB2610103190 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT  
26 Oct 90

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 26 (AFP)—Fierce fighting erupted Friday [26 Oct] between the Rwandan Army and rebels in the north-east of Rwanda, less than 36 hours after a ceasefire went into effect. Diplomatic sources in the region contacted from Nairobi said the Rwandan Army had violated the ceasefire and launched a major offensive against rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front in an attempt to push them further north.

[Kigali Domestic Service in French at 1030 GMT on 26 Oct reports that "the cease-fire, which was accepted by the Rwandan Government, only lasted a few hours. The enemy reopened hostilities by attacking our positions in the Mutara region."]

The ceasefire had been worked out during Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens's second peace mediation mission to the area earlier this week and had gone into effect Wednesday at 10.00 a.m. local time (0800 GMT).

The Front, in a communique issued in Brussels, said that not only had the Rwandan Government not respected the ceasefire but it had launched two air attacks against Nyagatare and Kabarore in the north. The Front also cast doubts on the "humanitarian mission" of the 535 Belgian troops in Rwanda. It said the length of their mission—given that Belgian aid workers were not threatened—gave reason to doubt this.

Belgium had hinted earlier that it planned to review its troops commitment Friday and that if the ceasefire were "effective" then nothing would stand in the way of their withdrawal.

The diplomatic sources said the Rwandan Army had opened two new recruiting centres and had already enlisted another 3,000 soldiers who had been sent into the frontline after less than two weeks training. The government's aim was to have 10,000 men under arms—double the strength of the regular army at the beginning of the uprising on October 1, diplomatic sources said.



**Zaire****Suspect in UTA Bombing Under Interrogation***AB2510183990 Paris AFP in English 1809 GMT  
25 Oct 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, Oct 25 (AFP)—A man from Congo suspected of helping blow up a French airliner over the Sahara desert is under interrogation by the authorities in Zaire, state prosecution sources here said Thursday [25 Oct].

They added that French police officers are in Kinshasa in connection with investigations into the mid-air explosion on September 19 last year of a DC-10 of the French airline UTA, which killed all 170 people aboard.

A French investigating magistrate specialised in terrorist cases, Jean-Louis Bruguiere, was also expected to arrive in Kinshasa later Thursday to interrogate the man, said to be of the Congolese political opposition.

Many of the people aboard the plane, which started its flight in the Congolese capital Brazzaville, were Congolese nationals. It blew up over Niger after making a stop at Ndjamena (Chad).

**Opposition Leader Protests Editor's Arrest***AB2510151990 Paris AFP in French 1138 GMT  
24 Oct 90*

[Text] Brussels, 24 Oct (AFP)—Zairian opposition leader Karl-I-Bond yesterday protested the arrest the previous night in Kinshasa of Essolomwa Nkov Ea Linganga, editor in chief of the Zairian newspaper ELIMA, according to the Belgian News Agency, BELGA.

The former Zairian prime minister and foreign minister believes that this arrest "proves that President Mobutu (Sese Seko) does not respect his word." "This constitutes gross disrespect for human rights."

Mr. Nguza, who is chairman of the Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans (UFERI), believes that Mr. Essolomwa was arrested for having described the scandalous conduct of Zairian troops sent to Rwanda. "This scandalous conduct has been denounced by the entire international press, and all television viewers saw the shameful pictures of the raids" carried out by the Zairians.

ELIMA reported on 20 October that some 100 Zairian soldiers had been killed in battles with Rwandan rebels and that 200 others had been taken prisoner. The Zairian Army felt that the figures were "exaggerated" and reportedly accused the paper of having carried out "a demobilization campaign."

**Essolomwa Released***AB2610101190 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[From: the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The editor of Zaire's outspoken newspaper, ELIMA, is free again. His newspaper has been in trouble before; but this week, after publishing a damning report on the activities of Zaire's troops while they were in Rwanda, it was in it again. The report claimed that a fifth of the troops had been killed in their fight against invading Rwandan rebels and that they had been guilty of massacres and atrocities. The editor was arrested on Monday [22 Oct] and after an outcry, he was released yesterday. From Kinshasa, Besongo Biyemi telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Mr. Essolomwa was released after the 48-hour period of police custody ran out. He will still have to answer questions from the Ministry of Public Affairs relating to the charges that are being brought against him. The charges were brought on behalf of the Armed Forces, who claim that articles by Mr. Essolomwa were designed to demoralize the military.

The paper published high fatality figures of troops serving in Rwanda and also reported that the families of dead soldiers would receive no compensation. News of Mr. Essolomwa's arrest has united the opposition, who have been demanding his release, and the judiciary have also admitted that they have been under considerable pressure to release him.

Meanwhile, news has been released here of yesterday's summit held in Gbadolite between President Mobutu and President Habyarimana and President Buyoya of Burundi. According to an official communique, all three have advocated a cease-fire and said they hoped that there could be an outside force to monitor such a cease-fire. Under the auspices of the Economic Community of the [Countries of the Great] Lakes, Burundian President Buyoya has been mandated to coordinate the various peace efforts. The three heads of state welcomed the involvement of what they called friendly states in the search for peace in Rwanda. [end recording]

## Kenya

### Ugandan Troops Skirmish With Security Forces

EA2510210590 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1800 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Reports reaching the KTN newsroom say soldiers believed to have been members of the Uganda National Resistance Army were today involved in a skirmish with Kenyan security forces at the Busia border. Trouble reportedly began at about 1130 this morning, when soldiers in combat gear marched on the border trench of no-man's-land and took up strategic positions at (Soko Matobe) market. The invading force, numbering about 40, snatched a submachine gun from a member of Kenya's general service unit who was on guard at the border point. Kenyan security men then moved in to close down the market, which is regarded as a major smugglers' trading venue. The decision to close the market had actually been taken earlier during a full Security Council meeting held last Friday [19 Oct], as the market had become a notorious gun-smuggling center.

The incident was reported to Busia police station and 60 police officers, 20 of them belonging to the administrative police, were called in to reinforce the soldiers and fired three times into Kenya in a bid to provoke the Kenyans. [sentence as heard]

There has reportedly been mounting tension along the border, particularly on the Ugandan side, where many soldiers have been deployed on constant patrol.

### Moi Tells Airline To Suspend S. Africa Plan

EA2510101790 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today told Kenya Airways to suspend its plan to start flight links with South Africa until such time when the Pretoria regime will dismantle the abominable apartheid political system. President Moi said that the sanctions on South Africa were still in force, adding that the government will not allow Kenya Airways to fly to that country until trade sanctions imposed on South Africa are reviewed by the international community. President Moi was speaking at his Kabarak home, where he received a goodwill delegation from Western Province who had called on him.

President Moi also told wananchi [citizens] living along the borders to be vigilant and report any suspicious activities that may be taking place there. The president said that wananchi should be the eyes of the government, adding that they should not harbor anybody who is hostile to the interests of Kenyans. President Moi at the same time told the district commissioners whose areas of jurisdiction border neighboring countries to be on the alert at all times. The president further told the Busia District commissioner to relocate the Busia town market which is situated in the no-man's land at the Kenya/

Uganda border. He said that the market should be moved further from the border as the present site made it difficult to monitor activities at the border.

President Moi told Kenyans not to sacrifice their dignity by allowing themselves to be bought by outsiders who wanted to create chaos in the country. He said Kenya had attained a high level of development because of peace and stability, but observed that the activities of some few misguided people was [as heard] a source of concern. The president said those few misguided included some sections of well-educated people who had turned into mouthpieces of foreigners. President Moi said education should at all times be used for the development of the country, but noted that it was a pity to see that some few educated people misapplied the knowledge and engaged in activities that were unproductive. [passage omitted]

President Moi said he will call the party delegates' conference to discuss the KANU [Kenyan African National Union] electoral review committee report which was chaired by the vice president and minister for finance, Prof. George Saitoti. President Moi reiterated that Kenya as a democratic country was guided by the wishes of its people, and by discussing the KANU electoral review committee report the party delegates would adopt the recommendations which benefited wananchi and the country. [passage omitted]

### Moi Urges Donors Be 'Realistic' With Aid Cuts

EA2510154790 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today criticized some unpatriotic Kenyans who he said were behaving like mercenaries in their own motherland. The president said if such people who criticized the government had followed his advice in 1979, when he said the country was on the run, the government would not be having a large number of graduates looking for jobs. President Moi, who is also the chancellor of the four national universities, was addressing the nation when he presided over the 19th graduation ceremony for the University of Nairobi at the newly constructed chancellor's court. [passage omitted]

President Moi also told friendly European nations to be realistic and inform the government that they were reducing aid to Kenya because they were now turning their attention to Eastern Europe. The president said, instead of mystifying the situation using the excuse of multiparties as a precondition to giving aid, such countries should be forthright and state that they can no longer assist because they were now channelling their aid to Eastern European nations. [passage omitted]

## Uganda

### Museveni Hosts State Dinner for al-Qadhafi

EA2510124790 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] The visiting Libyan head of state, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, has called on President Yoweri Museveni, as chairman of the OAU, to take a prominent stand in solving the current problems in Africa—like conflicts in Chad, Liberia, Sudan, Ethiopia, South Africa and Rwanda. Speaking at a state dinner hosted in his honor by President Museveni at the Sheraton Hotel in Kampala last night, Col. al-Qadhafi said foreign powers should not be allowed to interfere in African affairs. He said African problems should be solved by Africans themselves in a spirit of brotherhood and fraternity. The Libyan leader assured President Museveni of his utmost support in tackling these problems as well as strengthening bilateral relations between Uganda and Libya.

The Libyan head of state praised the NRM [National Resistance Movement] leadership which, he noted, has put great efforts in fighting dictatorship in all forms in Uganda. He said what has been achieved in Uganda since the NRM came to power clearly illustrates the great strides made to attain people's authority and economic progress.

Earlier, President Museveni hailed the relations existing between Uganda and Libya. He saluted Col. al-Qadhafi for developing Libya socially, politically, and economically. He said that since the commencement of the Libyan revolution in 1969, Libya has developed considerably in housing, road construction, water services, and schools. He said the construction of the great man-made river, which flows 700 km from the desert to the coastal areas, is an expression of the far-sightedness of the Libyan leadership.

Mr. Museveni said that political system of committees used in Libya is good because it has placed power in the hands of the masses. He paid special credit to the Libyan leader for initiating better methods of using oil. He said that for this reason alone, Third World countries which have oil could sell it at a better price, hence getting money to invest and lend to other Third World countries in form of soft loans.

Mr. Museveni further saluted Col. al-Qadhafi for supporting liberation movements, particularly in Africa and other Third World countries. He paid special tribute to Col. al-Qadhafi for expelling foreign bases in Libya, adding that Uganda abhors being used as a foreign base of another country.

### Government Said Committed to Mixed Economy

EA2510155590 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] The first deputy prime minister, Mr. Eriya Kategaya, has said the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government will maintain its economic policy of a mixed economy whatever changes might take place in East and Western Europe. The deputy prime minister, who was launching the first Konrad Adenauer Foundation, KAF, economic round-table discussions, at the Sheraton Hotel in Kampala, stressed that the system followed in Uganda must (take into consideration) the realistic and objective conditions of Uganda. He appealed to the country's economic planners to ensure that whatever has been rehabilitated and recovered under the country's rehabilitation and recovery program is properly maintained. He also urged them to start planning for sustained development.

He called for more agricultural research to acquire proper seeds and to identify and fight diseases and pests. Mr. Kategaya lamented that the capacity to carry out research on any outbreak of disease is almost zero in the country and that our plantations are doomed to extinction in case of any outbreak of a powerful plant disease. The first deputy premier also called upon planners to plan for irrigation and reduce dependency on nature and God's mercy. He added that large-scale mechanized farming, the target of Uganda now, can only be possible with an irrigation scheme. Mr. Kategaya emphasized that a successful and sustainable development should include proper planning for industrial production and proper monetary and fiscal policies.

The discussions involved leading personalities in the Uganda private sector, planting sector, Makerere University, legislators and diplomats accredited to Uganda. The Konrad Adenauer Foundation is a political organization close to the ruling Christian Democratic Union Party in Germany.



### De Klerk Returns; Discusses Trip, Prospects

MB2610093690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0908 GMT 26 Oct 90

[By Ken Daniels]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 26 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk returned to South Africa on Friday morning [26 Oct], confident that economic sanctions were crumbling and that there was a growing awareness of the need for economic development in South Africa.

Speaking at a media conference at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg after his return from a visit to Europe and Africa, Mr. de Klerk said he had encountered not only an acceptance that change was taking place, but a wish that South Africa would succeed on the new course it had charted.

He said the world was beginning to realise that South Africa [words indistinct] a negative attitude and scepticism, but a much more positive one towards South Africa. He expected a much closer bond with the Netherlands after his visit because of the two countries' historical ties. He expected this to initially be on a cultural level.

Mr. de Klerk described his visit to Luxembourg as significant as the tiny duchy was about to assume the chairmanship of the European Community and would, therefore, play a leading role in future deliberations in Europe's Parliament.

He had not specifically gone to Europe with "a shopping list" or to ask for the lifting of sanctions. "However, there is a growing realisation that we need growth and economic development for the creation of new jobs and opportunities," Mr. de Klerk expressed confidence that reasonableness would prevail and European countries would act in the best interests of all South Africa's people.

Referring to Kenya's decision to shelve plans for landing rights for SA [South African] Airways in Nairobi, the president said he did not consider this a significant setback. He would adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

Despite this move, trade with Africa was growing and greater quantities of South African goods were being sold openly in countries previously hostile to Pretoria.

The state president said his policy of "movement-outward" was worthwhile in that South Africa was once again being accepted into the international arena. Tremendous progress, he added, was being made to the point where he and members of his government were being received with dignity and friendliness in many parts of the world.

Turning to the postponement of the ANC's [African National Congress] national congress, which will now take place in June next year instead of this December, Mr. de Klerk said if it meant the organisation would be

unable to abide by the tenets of the Pretoria Minute, it would represent a step backwards for the negotiation process.

### De Klerk Senegal Visit, Goals Assessed

MB2610100490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0934 GMT 26 Oct 90

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 26 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk's midnight stopover in Dakar on Thursday [25 Oct] for breakthrough talks with Senegalese leader, Abdou Diouf, symbolised the successes his roving "veldskoen diplomats" ["diplomats in desert boots"] are quietly achieving in pursuit of his goal for a democratic new South Africa returning to the world community, primarily as an accepted and admired member state of the African continent.

"Yes, I am an African," he said at Dakar airport after over an hour of promising discussions with President Diouf. Mr. de Klerk established direct communication channels for future liaison between Senegal and the Union Buildings in Pretoria on South and Southern African issues. "My family fought in the first war in Africa against colonialism and I don't want to go anywhere else in my life," he said unhesitatingly in response to a sceptical question from a Senegalese journalist on his commitment to Africa as a white South African.

"The reality is that the new South Africa, with a constitution supported by the majority of its people, will be an integral part of Africa, (also) playing a constructive role. Therefore we can't afford to waste any time in starting to build those important bridges which will result in South Africa becoming an integral part of all Africa's organisations and institutions."

Asked if he was prepared to serve in a future multi-racial government with ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela, Mr. de Klerk restated his position he would uphold and serve his country in terms of his planned new constitution providing full rights for all races in South Africa. This obviously meant a government consisting of representatives of whites, blacks, so-called coloureds and Indians. "I am not only prepared to accept the consequences of a new constitution, I am working for it."

President Diouf, who stood, smiling, next to Mr. de Klerk after their meeting, made no statements to reporters and it was clear from Senegalese officials he did not intend to respond to any questions.

The South African media group which accompanied Mr. de Klerk on his trip to Morocco, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, tagged the Senegal visit as "Dakar II", a reference to June 1987 when President Diouf hosted the controversial first meeting between the then banned ANC and leading Afrikaners and businessmen.

Mr. de Klerk's predecessor, Mr. P.W. Botha, at the time stridently condemned the South African's participation in the Dakar talks as unpatriotic and counter-productive. In sharp contrast Mr. de Klerk was clearly delighted to be received in Dakar, and to use the opportunity of talking to one of Africa's foremost critics of apartheid.

Sources within the South African delegation said the Dakar visit—officially a diplomatic secret until only hours before—was arranged weeks ago, when President Diouf signalled Mr. de Klerk was welcome to stop over in Senegal for talks en route home from Europe.

Contact with Senegal was established through what was described as South Africa's non-resident representative on the Cape Verde Islands, who established a good relationship with the Senegalese ambassador there, Mr. Oumar Sokhna [spelling as received]. The sources indicated the Cape Verde representative was only one of a number of what they termed "our veldskoens diplomats" who were quietly roving the African continent, opening the way for Mr. de Klerk.

The Senegal visit is being seen as an opening for South Africa of an important diplomatic and commercial gateway to a previously mostly hostile west Africa. As a rule, South African passport holders are prohibited entry to Senegal, where the official policy is to place restrictions on bilateral trade. A beneficial ripple effect in the region after President Diouf's public and positive welcome for Mr. de Klerk was expected, the sources said.

Despite tremendous economic difficulties at present, Senegal, one of the few African countries with a multi-party political system, is a stable country in the continent's terms, and also relatively prosperous.

Mr. Diouf is considered to be a possible successor of Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny as the foremost leader in West Africa. The elderly Mr. Houphouet-Boigny has maintained contact with South Africa for years but growing internal political and economic problems, combined with a perception in the African community that he endorsed Mr. de Klerk's apartheid predecessors, are eroding his influence.

South African sources said they expected one of the first visible benefits of diplomatic forays into Africa would be agreement on over-fly and landing rights in Africa for South African aircraft.

Negotiations and agreements facilitated so far by the "veldskoens diplomats" had whittled away all but 300-odd kilometres of African territory denied to South African aircraft.

South African representatives who remained in Dakar after Mr. de Klerk departed for Johannesburg, were scheduled to visit other African countries soon with air routes a prime objective.

A half-hour shaved off international flying time to Europe for South African aircraft would result in a

saving of millions of rands annually, besides opening up many new and exotic African destinations for holders of the Springbok passports.

#### Minister on One Man One Vote, Democracy

MB2610064190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0626 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] Welkom Oct 26 SAPA—SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio has reported on Friday [26 Oct] that the minister of education and sport, Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe, says a one-man-one-vote system alone is not a democracy.

Speaking at a public meeting in Welkom, he said democracy meant participation by all people in their country's government, and that this could succeed only if opposing parties showed tolerance towards each other. Dr. Van der Merwe said Mr. Nelson Mandela called himself a democrat, and yet made undemocratic statements while intimidation and violence continued among the black population.

#### Further on Future Constitutional Model Report

MB2510104590 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
25 Oct 90 p 28

["Opinion" column by Tos Wentzel: "Towards Out 'Magna Carta'"]

[Text] The protection of minority rights as well as individual rights along with universal franchise are stated as some of the basic principles for a future constitutional model for South Africa in a report of the President's Council's constitutional affairs committee released yesterday.

The report says that any future system must satisfy the requirements of equity, which includes justice and equality, towards every individual or group in South Africa.

The existence of a variety of groups and communities within the geographic area of South Africa must be recognised.

The report also deals with various checks and balances in a new system.

It flowed from a request by President de Klerk for an inquiry into decision-making and conflict resolution mechanisms and techniques in constitutional systems. These had to include mechanisms and techniques for furthering consensus and the resolution of disputes.

The findings in the report are likely to serve as major guidelines in future negotiations on a new constitutional system. It will complement an inquiry of the SA [South Africa's] Law Commission on the protection of human rights and the types of models of democratic constitutions that should be considered for a future South Africa.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Johan Heyns, said the report stressed the need to have some conflict managing mechanisms. There would always be conflict in the country, but there was the need to keep this at a manageable level.

Among the other basic principles the report lays down for an effective new constitutional system are:

—Universal franchise. It is the right, the report says, of every citizen to participate in the choosing of candidates for a particular form of government.

There are a variety of methods to express this principle, but the committee finds that—for a heterogeneous country—a form of proportional representation appears to be the most democratic.

—Recognition of the heterogeneity of the South African population. The existence of a variety of groups and communities within South Africa must be recognised.

—The acceptability or legitimacy of a new system. To be acceptable any dispensation will have to be the product of discussions and negotiations between representatives of all interest groups in South Africa.

—Loyalty and trust. To be applied successfully, any system will have to be preceded by concerted efforts to create a climate of mutual loyalty and trust.

—Feasibility. Any system that merits serious consideration will have to take account of the fact that South Africa's economy is a blend of formal and informal components.

—Practicability. A test for any constitution is that it should be practical, intelligible and practicable.

—Accountability. Any system has to take into account that the representative is answerable to his constituents, and the executive is answerable to the legislature and the judicial authority in terms of the constitution.

—The holistic approach. Under any new constitutional dispensation, it will be necessary to address all political, economic and social imbalances as a whole.

The report says the committee has found it would not be advisable to make final recommendations on a future constitutional dispensation to avoid the impression of prescriptiveness.

Any system which aimed to resolve conflict, promote decision-making through consensus and resolve disputes, must take account of the basic principles for a new system.

While a unitary system is a relatively simple structure with cost advantages, majority domination in such a system can lead to serious conflict unless special methods are introduced, among them the proportional vote, minority group protection and limits to parliamentary sovereignty.

Federalism has the advantage of devolution of power curbing the unbridled power of the central government, but autonomous authorities at regional level lead to considerable duplication of services and structures.

Under a system of confederalism, member states can retain sovereignty over internal matters, but it is an inherently unstable system.

The report dismisses the idea of partition. It says that nowhere in South Africa is there a group geographically concentrated in any region that could be economically viable as an independent state.

The introduction of a constitution with a Bill of Rights is regarded as essential for a future South Africa.

The success of a new system will be in direct proportion to the extent to which minority rights in particular are protected and accommodated against domination.

If a written constitution and a Bill of Rights were accepted, it would be essential to provide for a testing right for the courts, whether they be ordinary courts or a specially constituted constitutional court.

The report recommends a bicameral system as a feature of most stable democracies, along with a body to resolve deadlocks.

A minority veto may be necessary so that minorities can prevent their interests being prejudiced.

There could also be a referendum or initiatives system to test the views of the electorate on single issues.

A national conflict co-ordinating body can play an extremely valuable role in a new system along with a national conflict management programme for conflict prevention, management and resolution.

The committee says it is hoped that, in time, the new South African constitution will rank alongside the Magna Carta and the constitutions of the United States, Switzerland and West Germany "as a landmark in the history of constitutional democracy and will prove that heterogeneous countries can enjoy peace, freedom and prosperity."

ANC 'Alarmed' Over Veto Right

MB2510114990 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 25 Oct 90 pp 1, 2

[Report by Peter Delmar: "Govt Study Favours Two-House Parliament"]

[Text] The President's Council yesterday released a report proposing a two-chamber parliament, with one chamber elected on a basis of proportional representation and the other comprising ethnic and other interest groups.

The report was drawn up by the council's constitutional affairs committee at the request of President F.W. de Klerk a year ago.



He asked for guidelines on mechanisms for decision-making and the resolution of conflict.

The report recommends abolition of the President's Council.

In its reaction, the ANC [African National Congress] said the report was aimed at entrenching minority rights and privileges.

ANC constitutional committee chairman Zola Skweyiya said the report appeared to go against the organisation's impression that government was moving away from the concept of entrenched group rights.

Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen recently sketched a new vision of minorities sharing power through alliances.

The ANC, Skweyiya said, was alarmed that the proposed second chamber would have a veto right over the lower chamber, which was elected by popular vote.

This would give it the power to veto attempts to address land distribution and economic imbalances, he said.

Government sources said yesterday the council investigation had been requested a year ago and that government thinking on constitutional matters was undergoing a process of re-evaluation. The report was not its final thinking.

SAPA reports that President's Council chairman Willie van Niekerk said the report was intended to be non-prescriptive.

It was hoped that it would be of value as a basis for negotiations on a new constitutional dispensation.

The document will be debated by the council today and tomorrow before being formally adopted.

It will then be submitted to President de Klerk.

The report says that in a bicameral system a first chamber, elected on a countrywide proportional (rather than absolute majority) basis, would accurately reflect the countrywide support of each party and give each group "the opportunity of self-realisation."

"A second chamber will only be meaningful if it is not composed on the same basis as the first chamber."

Both chambers should be able to initiate and approve legislation and should enjoy equal powers.

The report said a holistic approach, which addressed basic human needs at grass roots level, ought to be followed.

### Visiting Romanian Minister Signs Trade Agreement

MB2510171190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1629 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 25 SAPA—The state of South Africa's improving international relations was again highlighted on Thursday [25 Oct] with the signing of the first trade agreement between South Africa and Romania.

Romanian Trade and Industry Minister Constantin Fota, who is heading up an official delegation to South Africa, and his South African counterpart, Kent Durr, signed the agreement in Pretoria on Thursday evening. "The agreement seeks to develop, extend, strengthen and diversify the economic and commercial relations between our two countries," said Mr Durr.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a joint committee consisting of representatives of the two countries, he said. The committee will meet annually, alternately in South Africa and Romania, with a view to discussing and promoting trade and related matters of mutual interest. There was also an indication that tourism between the two countries would be encouraged. Mr Durr said trade between the two countries was starting on a low level but the potential was great.

In 1989 South Africa's exports to Romania were R[and]5.4 million and consisted of asbestos. Imports from Romania dropped to R3.4 million in 1989 after reaching R14 million the previous year. Main imports included chemicals and chemical products, glassware, ball bearings and artificial fibres.

Mr Fota said products and fields of cooperation between the two countries had already been identified. These included the medical field and tourism. "There are changes taking place in Romania and South Africa on an international scale. The prospects (for trade) are wide and profound."

Mr Fota extended an invitation to Mr Durr to visit Romania and said his country would host the first meeting of the joint committee. Mr Fota and the delegation will meet a "representative cross section" of the South African financial and business communities. He will be holding discussions with departmental heads, the SA [South African] Reserve Bank, merchant bankers and the heads of mining and industrial houses. The delegation returns to Bucharest on Friday.

### Durr Discusses Visit

MB2510172090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1609 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 25 SAPA—The Romanian minister of trade and industry, Mr Constantin Fota, is heading an official delegation to South Africa on Thursday and Friday as guests of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Announcing this on Thursday, the SA [South Africa] minister of trade and industry and tourism, Kent Durr, said he had held discussions with and carried out negotiations with his counterpart on bilateral economic relations and "we have signed the first trade agreement between our two countries. This agreement reflects the process of normalisation of relations between South Africa and Romania which has gathered momentum over the last few months."

Mr Durr said the agreement sought to develop, extend, strengthen and diversify the economic and commercial relations between the two countries. It further established the presence of South Africa officially in yet another Eastern European country and provided increasing opportunity for trade in the region.

The agreement in particular provided for the establishment of a joint committee of representatives of the two countries. This committee would meet annually, alternately in South Africa and Romania, with a view to discussing and promoting trade and related matters of mutual interest. It will also seek ways and means to improve links between the two countries. The committee will also seek to establish the necessary financial links and arrangements through which trade can flow.

"We have arranged that Minister Fota will meet with a representative cross-section of the South African financial and business communities. Inter-alia he will hold discussions with our departmental heads and with the South African Reserve Bank, merchant bankers and the heads of mining and industrial houses. It will be my pleasure to receive Minister Fota and his delegation at an official dinner to be held in his honour later this evening, where further matters of mutual interest will be discussed," Mr Durr said.

**ANC Leaders 'Baffled' by Conference Postponement**  
*MB2510102390 Johannesburg THE STAR*  
*in English 25 Oct 90 p 1*

[Article by Emsare van der Merwe: "Confusion Over Delaying of Conference, ANC Leaders Perplexed"]

[Text] Senior ANC [African National Congress] leaders were perplexed yesterday by an official ANC announcement that the organisation's all-important national conference had been postponed from December to next June.

Two senior national executive committee (NEC) members said they were baffled by the official announcement yesterday that the conference had been postponed for six months.

According to the statement, the December gathering would now become a "consultative conference." Elections for a new executive and policy decisions would now only be taken at the June conference.

This dramatic decision, which could delay the start of formal negotiations on a new constitution, were taken at an NEC meeting at the weekend, according to the statement.

But in a statement issued on Monday [22 Oct], the NEC said preparations for the conference would be stepped up.

Yesterday, the two NEC members told THE STAR the decision to postpone the conference had not been taken at the weekend meeting. They were under the impression that plans for the conference were continuing.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus, when asked who had ordered the announcement on the postponement, said she had been instructed to do so by the NEC.

The two NEC members dismissed the reason given by the ANC for the postponement, namely that many exiles would not have returned by December to join the decision-making and election of a new leadership.

"Obviously all the exiles would not have returned. But if we have to wait for all the exiles to come home, we can just as well postpone the conference for 12 months. Jobs and houses still have to be found for them," the one NEC member said.

Both NEC members first dismissed media reports on the postponement as nonsense, then were baffled when told the news had been obtained from NEC member James Stuart, the organiser of the December conference.

The Government also was taken by surprise, and expressed concern that the postponement might delay the start of real constitutional negotiation.

Ms. Marcus said the "consultative" conference, to be held in Johannesburg, would decide on strategy—not on the leadership.

The process of indemnifying exiles was not yet resolved and the ANC did not think the Government should be given in effect a veto right on who should attend the conference—by deciding which exiles would be allowed back.

Under the Pretoria Minute, all exiles would have returned by April next year.

She did not think the postponement would delay the start of negotiations.

Ms. Marcus rejected speculation that the congress had been delayed because of fears in the ANC that a militant internal leadership might take over the organisation and take a hard line in negotiations. She said reports of rivalry between hawks and doves were an invention of journalists.

**ANC, Inkatha Officials Visit Natal Sites***MB2510194090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1916 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Oct 25 SAPA—The African National Congress (ANC) and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) must fight for unity and everlasting reconciliation at all costs, veteran ANC and senior South African Communist Party (SACP) member John Nkandimeng urged at Mpumalanga township near Hammerdale on Thursday [25 Oct].

The Mpumalanga visit and subsequent talks which continued in Durban until late on Thursday night are part of similar excursions which have been conducted jointly by Inkatha and ANC in an attempt to establish peace in strife-torn Natal.

A week ago senior executives of Inkatha and ANC resolved to make joint "on the spot" visits to several of Natal most violent areas.

Mr Nkandimeng was part of the top-ranking ANC and IFP delegation who visited bloody Mpumalanga region on Thursday in an effort to educate their rank-and-file membership to "take a leaf" from their leadership in achieving "everlasting peace" in Natal.

Frank Mdlalose, IFP's national chairman and a leader of Inkatha delegation at the peace talks, said: "We are at one with the ANC that usage of violence in society is completely wrong. The major purpose of our visit here is to see and find out first hand for ourselves the devastation that our people have suffered."

Dr Mdlalose said the blood that had "flooded and floated in streets of Mpumala township inflicted perpetual pain in my heart."

Mr Nkandimeng said ANC was inspired by the peace initiative which had already been started by both Inkatha and ANC youth. He appealed to the rest of the community to follow their example. "It is about time we learn to resolve our differences through discussions as opposed to violence. Negotiations for peace must be encouraged at all costs. Our people must begin to talk...peace," said Mr Nkandimeng.

The ANC and IFP delegation first had a meeting at the Inkatha Institute's offices in Durban before proceeding to Mpumalanga. Both parties had agreed on a fixed route to be followed during the tour of the strife-torn township and saw an endless chain of burnt and deserted houses.

**AZAPO Refuses To Attend Homelands Conference***MB2510161790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1606 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Pietersburg Oct 25 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples' Organisation has refused an invitation to attend a conference aimed at discussing the future of independent homelands. The conference, which is scheduled from

October 30 to November 1 north of Thohoyandou in Venda, will be hosted by the homeland's chairman of the Council of National Unity, Brig Gabriel Ramushwana.

AZAPO said in a statement they did not recognise "bantustans" and therefore were not prepared to participate in a conference aimed at discussing these territories.

The Bophuthatswana Government had indicated that they would not be represented.

Groupings ranging from the African National Congress to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] have also been invited. Others are South African Council of Churches, Afrikaner Volkswag, Contralesa, SAYCO [South African Youth Congress], COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party], Inkatha, NUM [National Union of Mine Workers], Democratic Alliance, CP [Conservative Party], NAFCOC [National African Federated Chambers of Commerce], Centre for Policy Studies, Centre for African Studies, Boerestaat Party and the HNP [Reformed National Party].

**DP Leader Comments on ANC Economic Document***MB2510172990 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1533 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 25 SAPA—The African National Congress's economic policy document released in September did not frighten him out of his wits, Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said at a breakfast meeting in Sandton on Thursday [25 Oct].

Dr de Beer said the DP supported a social market economy, a phrase borrowed from Germany's economic policy—"describing an economy where all actors make their own decisions for buying, selling and investments, while the government accepts the tasks of providing a level playing field and in particular to uplift the poor and under-privileged people."

The DP's policy differed in some respects from the ANC policy document. The DP stood for free enterprise, and the ANC "would probably not say that (though some of its members might)," Dr de Beer noted.

However, after studying the ANC's document, he was heartened that the differences between the DP and the ANC were not as great as they had seemed a few years ago.

He believed they could converge even further: "That it should prove possible to adopt an enlightened constitution and to design an economic system which can be supported by a broad-based democratic government of the centre, capable of maintaining law and order and the stability which will encourage investment and growth."



Dr de Beer believed that the basically free market stance of the DP did not prevent it from giving expression to its strong social conscience—while the original socialism of the ANC was being moderated by a “realistic understanding of the importance of investment and growth.”

#### **Dutch Reformed Church Favors Rights Declaration**

*MB2510163290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1658 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Bloemfontein Oct 25 SAPA—The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) [Dutch Reformed Church] on Thursday [25 Oct] expressed itself in favour of a declaration of human rights to act as a guard against “absolutist domination by the state.”

A motion adopted by the church's general synod here states that such rights should be subject to a test by the courts, and should include:

- The right to “free and responsible” participation in the political and governmental processes.
- The right to participation in a free economic system.
- The right to protection against exploitation by and discrimination from other people, groups, structures and the state.
- The right to a fair, impartial trial by an independent court.
- The right to protection of personal safety.
- The right, in a multi-lateral society, to freedom of movement, association and private ownership.

The motion further states that the authorities have the duty to ensure that no legislation discriminates on the grounds of race, colour, sex, culture or religion, and that all people receive equal treatment in the substance and application of legislation.

—Another motion calls on all involved in the South African situation to help improve the positive climate for negotiation.

—And the synod requested all NGK members to pray regularly, and especially at 12 noon on Mondays, for the values of the “kingdom of God” to triumph in strife-torn South Africa.

Church councils were asked to let church bells ring, where possible, at 12 noon on Mondays to remind NGK members of the request.

—The four-yearly general synod finished on Thursday evening—a day earlier than scheduled. The next general synod is to take place in Pretoria in 1994, with regional synods due to take place next year.

#### **EEC Cuts Funding for Political Organizations**

*MB2610073790 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0600 GMT 26 Oct 90*

[Text] A change in European Community policy means funding of political organizations through the Kagiso Trust is to be radically cut. The EEC is keeping up the

same level of funding, but is changing its direction from antiapartheid organizations to development projects.

Kagiso Trust director Achmed Dangor says organizations that will suffer most from the funding cuts are those that have been engaged in protest against apartheid, and which are inherently incapable of adapting. The funds will be stopped over a period of two years.

Also affected, will be five newspapers currently receiving Kagiso Trust funding. These are the NEW NATION, UMA AFRIKA, SOUTH, VRYE WEEKBLAD and the NEW AFRICAN.

That funding cut has affected the Durban Central Residents' Association—it's now involved in a row with the Kagiso Trust, after it was told its money would be cut. Peter auf der Heyde reports:

[Begin auf der Heyde recording] The Residents' Association, which has been in the forefront of the struggle against the Group Areas Act, antisquatter bills, and a number of other discriminatory laws, said that they were still owed a substantial amount of money by Kagiso, and were threatened with closure if it was not forthcoming.

Thereafter, Kagiso issued a statement in which they claimed the Residents' Association was trying to blackmail them. The chairman of the association, however, has dismissed these allegations, and said they were going to contact several consulates to seek clarification. [Name indistinct] told me his organization was only interested in receiving the funds due to them, in order to continue their work. [end recording]

#### **Envoy Denies Opposing Aid**

*MB2510191290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1846 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Oct 25 SAPA—The British Government was not opposed to European Community assistance with the return of ANC [African National Congress] exiles, according to a spokesman for the British Government.

Mr John Sawers of the British Embassy said contrary to reports that the British Government would have problems with EC assistance, it was not opposed to the plan as long as it was done on a “non-partisan basis.”

#### **PAC Postpones National Conference To 7-9 Dec**

*MB2510192890 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress' [PAC] first legal national conference in 30 years inside South Africa has been postponed as a result of the death of PAC President Zeph Mothopeng.

The conference, which was scheduled for 9 to 11 November, will now be held from 7 to 9 December. The PAC has also announced that Mothopeng's funeral will take place on Saturday, 3 November, at the Orlando

Stadium in Soweto. Visitors and dignitaries throughout the world have expressed the desire to attend the funeral if granted visas by the South African Government.

#### Possible Leaders Named

MB2510103590 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
25 Oct 90 p 3

[Report by Patrick Laurence: "Race is on for PAC Leadership"]

[Text] Two men emerged yesterday as possible contenders to succeed Zephania Mothopeng as president of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC): Mark Shinnars, a "prison graduate," and Maphubi Mbandazayo, PAC secretary for education.

But Clarence Makwetu, the PAC vice-president who automatically took over as acting president after Mr. Mothopeng's death, remained the man most likely to be chosen.

The PAC president is elected by the organisation's national congress. It was to be held in Johannesburg on November 9-11 but could now be postponed because of Mr. Mothopeng's death.

The PAC national executive met yesterday to decide whether to defer the congress and to make arrangements for Mr. Mothopeng's funeral.

A statement was expected to be issued today. According to a well-placed observer, Mr. Mothopeng will probably be buried in Soweto on November 3 after his followers have paid homage to him at a mass funeral.

Mr. Shinnars was recently released from prison. He was sentenced with Mr. Mothopeng in the Bethal trial of 1978, having already served 10 years for his commitment to the then out-lawed PAC. He is a man with a warm smile and a steel will.

Mr. Mbandazayo hails from Transkei, where the PAC is vying with the African National Congress for the support of the people. Mr. Makwetu is also Transkei-based.

#### ABC Apologizes for Mandela-Buthelezi Mix-up

MB2510130890 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1200 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] The Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) has apologized to Nelson Mandela for involving him in a phone hook-up with Chief Buthelezi earlier this week. The incident led to death threats against the ABC correspondent in South Africa.

Mandela says he has received a letter of apology from the ABC, and that it settles the matter for him. Mandela walked out of an ABC studio on Tuesday, when Buthelezi joined him on air in a telephone link. After the incident, telephone callers threatened to kill ABC Johannesburg correspondent (Rob Rashkie).

#### Number of Immigrating Professionals Increases

MB2310111090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1008 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 23 SAPA—More professionals and technicians are immigrating to South Africa, the Central Statistical Service reported in Pretoria.

There has been a net gain of 489 professionals from January to August this year compared to a gain of 63 persons during the same period last year. The number of immigrating professionals increased by 379 to 1,190 this year from 811 for the period last year. The number of emigrating professionals dropped by 47 to 701.

The country is also gaining doctors, with 65 immigrating during the period compared to 16 medical practitioners who left. The number of doctors immigrating increased from 35 for the period last year, and the number who emigrated dropped from 30.

Meanwhile, overall migration trends remained constant, with a net gain of 610 persons for August this year compared to 613 for August last year.

The number of foreign tourists from January to August increased by 13.5 percent compared to the same period last year. The majority of visitors from a single country during August came from Zimbabwe, namely 30.9 per cent, followed by 10 per cent from the UK and 5.6 per cent from West Germany. Of South Africans who went abroad, 71.3 per cent went on holiday, 27.5 per cent on business visits and 1.1 per cent left for study purposes.

#### 25 Oct Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2510122990

[Editorial report]

#### THE STAR

Referring to the African National Congress's (ANC) postponement of its national conference on 16 December, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 October in a page 28 editorial says: "It should be a matter of concern no less a Government source than Dr. Gerrit Viljoen believes there could be a big delay in the departure of the negotiations train." However, THE STAR notes that the ANC structures are "at best fledgling, at worst non-existent. The movement faces a period, natural enough, of internal jockeying for position. Its difficulties are compounded by what seems to be punitive conditions imposed by Pretoria on returning exiles." It is, therefore, "hardly surprising" that arrangements for the ANC conference seem to "have gone somewhat awry." The ANC's transition "must be completed successfully," and its opponents "who also favour a peaceful settlement should think twice before revelling in the organisation's difficulties." "If the ANC needs six months to get its house in order, so be it."

### BUSINESS DAY

'Last Chance' To Get Economy Right—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 October in a page 8 editorial says the "quick demand, from companies and workers, will be for the state to intervene, to lower interest rates and spend money to get a new cycle of growth going." But growth will be "unsustainable if higher inflation is allowed in now." The authorities want to cut our inflation rate to the average of our main trading partners, currently about 6 percent. However, "realisation that this target will not be achieved easily contributes to the inflationary expectations which government blame for most inflation. If people don't think the Cabinet has the will to hold things long enough to reach this objective, they will assume relaxation and deflation are inevitable." This is "our generation's last chance to get the economy right. If the Cabinet fails and a future government heaps potentially inflationary social spending on a high inflation rate, South Africa's economy might never recover."

Government Spending Cuts 'Sleight of Hand'— "Government's attempts to cut spending do not always mean a saving for the taxpayer," declares a second editorial on the same page. The 70 million rand upgrading program at Jan Smuts Airport was on hold because "government asked Public Works to reduce spending." Now the improvements are to be paid for out of new passenger departure levies. "The government saves money, the project goes ahead and the taxpayer still pays." "Government departments have now been asked to submit proposals to cut spending by 5 percent next year," and BUSINESS DAY hopes the government's "credibility in the inflation fight means the new 5 percent cuts" are cuts, and "not sleight of hand."

### SOWETAN

Mothopeng Leadership Not 'Unapproachable'—The death of Pan-Africanist Congress leader Zephania Mothopeng "is the beginning of the end of the old, respectable, solid leadership that started the liberation struggle many

years ago," affirms the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 October. "Even the change in the style of our political leadership which had become formal and unapproachable did not affect his style. Most of us could simply walk into his Orlando West home without even making an appointment." Mothopeng has "made his mark in the history of the sub-continent."

Proliferation of Pro-Government Parties—Mathatha Tsedu writes in the "Focus" column on the same page that the impending negotiations between the government and black political organizations "is spawning a proliferation of pro-Government parties and groupings within the black community." Among others, Tsedu refers to the Inkatha Freedom Party, Gazankulu's Ximoko Progressive Party, and Lebowa's United People's Party. "Political analysts" believe "De Klerk was instigating the birth of these parties to create a plethora of seemingly independent and authentic black organisations for at least two reasons:" First, "to make sure that the ANC is not the only organisations at the table," and second, "in the event the talks deadlock between the ANC and De Klerk, and the ANC was to walk out, there would remain at the table a crowd of these black organisations that would continue to talk and eventually reach some agreement with the Government in the name of the black people." However, there is also the view that "the bantustan politicians are discarding the 'government lackey and puppets' image for their own survival." Buthelezi's "forceful emergence" is influencing other bantustan leaders to "emulate his efforts."

### Reportage on De Klerk Visit to Luxembourg WA2710134090

For reportage on the visit to Luxembourg by President F.W. de Klerk, and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, including reports on their arrival, meetings with Luxembourg Prime Minister Jacques Santer and Foreign Minister Jacques Poos, a working luncheon, and a press conference at the conclusion of his stay, see the Benelux section of the 26 October West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.



## Angola

### Head of State Announces Political Reforms

*MB2510203090 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
2005 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Luanda, 25 Oct (ANGOP)—Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos announced in Luanda today (Thursday) a general plan of reforms for Angola. The Angolan president was speaking at the opening of a special session of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee, which will deal with the internal peace plan and the enshrinement of a multiparty system in the national constitution.

The plan also provides for a readjustment of the MPLA-Labor Party's theoretical basis and its adherence to the principles of social democracy or democratic socialism. The plan includes the urgent enshrinement of a multiparty system in the constitution through the latter's partial revision.

Opening the session, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said it was not necessary to wait for the war to end so that the Angolan society could move toward a multiparty system.

The political reform plan also includes the establishment of a state based on law and democracy, and a society based on labor, peace, justice, and social progress. The plan provides for the widening and safeguard of rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens, as well as the creation of the basis for a "regulated" market economy.

### Elections in 3 Years

*MB2610061090 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Speaking at the opening of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee's Special Session in Luanda today, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos announced that general elections can only be held in Angola three years after the end of the war.

The Angolan head of state said this on the basis of information provided by the National Statistics Services and the representatives of the UN Population Program. Those institutions believe that it will not be possible to hold general elections in Angola sooner.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos listed a number of points in the general plan outlined by the MPLA-Labor Party's Reform Commission and the Third Congress Planning Commission to change Angola's political system.

[Begin dos Santos recording] The MPLA-Labor Party's Reform Commission and the MPLA-Labor Party Third Congress Planning Commission have outlined a general plan concerning our political system's reform program.

This Central Committee session will analyze that general plan which includes certain essential points, notably the need for readjusting the MPLA-Labor Party's theoretical foundations; the need for the MPLA-Labor Party to adhere to social democracy or democratic socialism principles; the need for urgently (?introducing) multipartyism to the Constitution by partially revising it; the institutionalization of the Armed Forces as a state institution responsible for maintaining constitutional order, defending our national independence and territorial integrity against any foreign aggression or threat, and ensuring the safety of the population, thus being above the political parties; the need for generally and profoundly revising the Constitution (?through) a popular debate; and the holding of general and multiparty elections in a climate of peace after a population or electorate census.

In addition to a multiparty political system, the constitutional revision program will also enshrine, among other principles, the building of a legal and democratic state; of a society founded on labor, peace, justice, and social progress; the [word indistinct] recognition and protection of lives; the citizens' rights, freedoms, and guarantees; and the requirements of a regular market economy. [end recording]

### UNITA Welcomes Statement

*MB2610071690 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 26 Oct 90*

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola says his country could have a multiparty system early next year.

Mr. dos Santos was speaking at the opening of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Central Committee to discuss ending the one-party state and the Marxist system. He said, however, that it would take about three years from the end of the civil war in Angola to hold a national census and compile an electoral register.

A UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] spokesman in Lisbon welcomed Mr. dos Santos's speech as a step forward, but questioned the need to wait three years before holding a general election. The spokesman also said that other political forces in Angola, besides the MPLA and UNITA, had to be consulted.

### USSR Presents 'Cooperation Proposal' to Luanda

*MB2610072290 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1935 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Luanda, 25 Oct (ANGOP)—The cultural attache of the USSR Embassy to the People's Republic of Angola disclosed in Luanda today (25 October) that the Soviet Union presented a cooperation proposal to the Angolan Government earlier this year in light of ongoing reform in that country.

Speaking to ANGOP, USSR Embassy Cultural Attache Vikhail Lussovoi [name as received] said that the proposal concerns the remuneration of USSR experts working in the People's Republic of Angola and should come into force next year. As an example, he said that, in terms of that proposal, each of the five specialists working with SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] will now receive \$2,000 per month while an university lecturer will get \$1,200.

Vikhail Lussovoi noted that, prior to the current reform program in his country, the Soviet Government paid those experts' salaries. He added that the Africa Fund, created for a two-year period, then took over that responsibility. USSR Embassy Cultural Attache Vikhail Lussovoi reported that 750 USSR experts are working in various sectors of the national economy.

### KUP Reports 'Big' MPLA Offensive in South

MB2510130090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1238 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Jamba, Thursday October 25.....[dateline as received] MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] forces have begun a big military offensive against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-held positions in the south of Angola, with heavy battles reported to be taking place in several areas of the Cunene and Huila Provinces.

Authoritative military sources have disclosed that the offensive began on October 22 and that the invading MPLA forces have already suffered heavy human and material losses in initial battles.

Twenty-five MPLA troops were killed and large quantities of assorted armaments seized in fighting at the out-post of Caconda in Huila province. Among the weaponry seized by UNITA forces in this battle were six BM-24 and five BM-21 multiple rocket launchers, four howitzer cannons, four machine guns, four Soviet-made Stalin Organs, six 82 mm mortars, five military communication radios and thousands of small arms.

The offensive against UNITA held territory involves MPLA units drawn from military contingents stationed at Nehome, Chiede and other military zones in the south of the country.

Giving details of the MPLA military offensive, the military sources say that fierce battles have been going on since Tuesday in the Caxaxa region, northeast of Chiede, adding that there are signs the MPLA forces are studying the possibility of opening-up a new advance axis east of Chiede.

The MPLA offensive, which comes in the background of continuing efforts aimed at achieving a peaceful negotiated solution to the 15-year-old civil war, is aimed at trying to seize control of the Angola-Namibia border, most of which is under UNITA control. For several weeks now, KUP correspondents in southern Angola

have reported a massive build-up of men and weapons by the Luanda regime for use in the current offensive.

### UNITA Comments on Cease-Fire Issue

MB2510200690 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "Who is Against the Cease-fire"]

[Text] The people of Angola want genuine peace and national reconciliation in Angola, and that's why they strongly support the holding of internationally supervised free and fair elections with the participation of different political organisations, especially UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

In order to have an elected government which will be in the hands of the Angolan people and at the service of the entire nation, it is necessary to create favorable conditions to achieve the vote.

It is in this framework that UNITA, bitter defender of the Angolan people's dignity, supports a cease-fire in Angola, a cease-fire based on valid and coherent principles, a true cease-fire which will put an end to military confrontations.

The two warring parties, the government of the People's Republic of Angola and UNITA, should be controlled in acceptable specific localities by an international force dedicated to the cause of peace in Angola.

Why a cease-fire? The cease-fire will mark the end of a bloody era in Angola and lead the country toward freedom and democracy. It will be the end of military confrontations in order to pave way for a new era of peaceful political competition.

Taking into account that peace is only made by those who can fight, it is the prime and fundamental responsibility of UNITA and the government of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] to realistically and responsibly sign a cease-fire, which means that simultaneously, UNITA should be recognised as the opposition political organisation or opposition political party for it to be able to carry out its political activities throughout the country with all the freedom, right of association, expression and protection.

This is how all armed conflicts with noble political objectives have always ended. To run away from this reality, as the government of the People's Republic of Angola is doing, is the same as prolonging the war and bringing more calamities on the Angolan people.

All Angolan patriots wherever they may be and of whatever political inclination, should demand immediate recognition of UNITA as a solid and firm contribution to immediate peace in Angola. The last positions taken by the Luanda Government are real evasions and lack of responsibility and patriotism and therefore constitute an insult with regard to the Angolan people's

honor because the war can only end with a cease-fire simultaneously signed with the explicit recognition of UNITA.

MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers and all militarised forces of the government of the People's Republic of Angola should know that the time has come for them to take up their patriotic responsibilities. They now respond positively to UNITA's extended hand of peace and disobey the militarist orders of the government of the PRA. On the side of UNITA, they will find understanding and brotherhood in order to build a really independent and honorable country with a government elected by the Angolan people through free and fair elections, of course internationally supervised, so that finally our country would have people's leaders at the service of the people and controlled by the vote.

The hope, destiny and history of Angola is upon the militants and soldiers of UNITA. We will maintain the pressure until radical and beneficial changes take place in our country for the good of all. UNITA stands for cease-fire, but who is against the cease-fire. To refuse recognising UNITA explicitly as an opposition political party is prolonging the war and it is to contradict the most profound aspirations of Angolans.

What we need now is the date for elections, cease-fire, explicit recognition of UNITA, genuine peace and national reconciliation in Angola. The MPLA cannot pin their hope on the weakening of UNITA. The United States of America will continue to support UNITA until free and fair elections and genuine national reconciliation are achieved in Angola. UNITA is ready. Then, who does not want peace, who is really against the cease-fire?

### Lesotho

#### Lekhanya Comments on Moshoeshe II's Return

MB2510071590 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 24 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems that King Moshoeshe II of Lesotho might soon be allowed home. He left earlier this year on what the government of Major General Lekhanya described as a sabbatical after a palace coup in which the king was stripped of his powers and the king has persistently claimed that he was forced to leave Lesotho and has denied allegations that he was plotting against Gen. Lekhanya. On the line to Lesotho, Timothy Eckart asked Gen. Lekhanya was it true that the king was going to return soon?

[Begin recording] [Lekhanya] Yes, indeed. That is our intention. Like on my trip from the United Nations I went via London with the sole purpose and intention of meeting with His Majesty who I met and we had very fruitful discussions in preparation for the return of his majesty.

[Eckart] Now, under what conditions will his majesty be returning to Lesotho?

[Lekhanya] Indeed, in those talks that I say were fruitful there were no conditions other than we agreed that (?we've turned a new page) and intend that new (?page) [words indistinct] that His Majesty would come back home as a constitutional monarch under the laws of Lesotho that now are current, in other words the King's [words indistinct], office of the King's [word indistinct] 1970, which was not legislated by this interim government...[changes thought] the military government, rather, and the 1990 National Constituent Assembly Order that he will remain as constitutional monarch and come back home as soon as possible, and that soon as possible is as soon as practicable.

[Eckart] So that, in effect, means that his majesty has agreed to the terms as you have put them rather than the terms he was claiming he would return to Lesotho under?

[Lekhanya] I only see his majesty returning back home as a constitutional monarch and participating in whatever developments that are underway like we now have this National Constituent Assembly which we...[pauses, changes thought] I have tabled the 1966 Independence Constitution as the working document that we are examining that is leading toward a full democratization process that I hope by 1992 would have a nationally elected parliament, which will be a legislative body with fully elective powers with the royal [words indistinct] on to it and that would have the executive powers that we, the military government (?of) 1986 have based on his majesty.

[Eckart] So, what you say, Major General, is that your time of bad relations, your quarrel with the king, is now a complete thing of the past?

[Lekhanya] Indeed, like I said, we have agreed to turn a new page and I would not dwell and [words indistinct] the whole page of that [word indistinct] we have closed and sealed and have turned to a new page. Our page one is to have a constitutional monarch that will have to...[changes thought] whose place is back home in Lesotho.

[Eckart] So, in effect, you are saying that you have won?

[Lekhanya] Oh, well, it is not a matter of winning or losing here. It is a matter of giving Basotho themselves the opportunity to decide what kind of government they want, that is a monarchy, and I have got a feeling, even from this National Constituent Assembly, composed of in among them the chiefs and [words indistinct] political leaders of good standing in this country, that I have seen and the direction of [words indistinct] would all prefer a constitutional monarch rather than a different type of monarchy. [end recording]



## Mozambique

### Officer Says 'Armed Bandits' Massing for Attack

MB2510123090 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1045 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Many Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits have infiltrated Mozambique from neighboring countries over the last few days.

Lieutenant Colonel Adriano Tesoura Passanduca, military commander for Manica Province, reports that the principal aim of the armed bandits deployed in the country is to neutralize the Beira Corridor. [passage omitted]

He estimated that some 300 criminals were infiltrated from Rutanda administrative post and split up into two groups of 150 terrorists, one operating in Manica Province and the other in Sofala Province.

Lt. Col. Adriano Passanduca, who reported this to the Manica Provincial Government yesterday, said that three of the 150 criminals deployed in Manica Province have already been killed in clashes with FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] forces stationed in Rutanda administrative post, in Manica Province's Sussundenga District. The 300 or so criminals infiltrated in the country have the specific mission of neutralizing the Beira Corridor's operation.

Manica Province Military Commander Adriano Passanduca said those criminals have already been operating along National Route 6—the Beira-Machipanda road—and the railroad. They have planted explosive devices and attacked civilian vehicles. They also destroyed some electricity posts along the powerlines to Beira city.

Lt. Gen. Adriano Tesoura Passanduca told the Manica Provincial Government officials that the Mozambican Armed Forces are in possession of information and documents revealing the armed bandit ringleader's intentions. The military commander for Manica Province said the situation is returning to normal, despite recent infiltrations by numerous groups of criminals from certain neighboring countries.

As an example of FPLM military operations to defend the peasants and their property, the road linking Mungare and Tambara town has been recaptured. This allows regular supplies to reach peasants in Tambara District, which was recently recaptured after being some eight years under the influence of the enemy.

Some 3,000 peasants freed from armed bandit captivity are spread over the districts of Manica Province, particularly Tambara District where an average of 100 peasants daily turn themselves in to our authorities. Many of them have come from the Zambezi River banks and nearby mountains where they were living before they had to flee from the atrocities of the enemy.

Lt. Col. Adriano Passanduca drew the attention of the party and government officials at the meeting to the need for urgent assistance to those peasants, particularly in Tambara District, currently without any party or government structures. The area has many hundreds of children who do not go to school and suffer from serious health ailments. The military commander for Manica Province said the health and education directorates must urgently intervene to help those children.

### Masire Discusses Renamo 'Destabilization'

MB2510092790 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Botswana President Quett Masire has said that, in future, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] will not be in the position to continue its destabilization in Mozambique.

President Quett Masire said that Renamo's pretexts will no longer receive support because of its unfounded excuses. The Botswana head of state said this in Beira city yesterday when he attended a reception hosted in his honor by Sofala Province Governor Francisco Masquil. Before his return to the Mozambican capital, Botswana President Quett Masire is expected to tour some Beira Corridor projects this morning.

### Emergency Situation in Zambezia 'Worrisome'

MB2510142090 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Wherever armed bandits are, they leave a trail of displaced persons and refugees, not to mention thousands of other people living in an emergency situation. In Zambezia Province, the emergency situation has reached worrisome proportions.

Prime Minister Mario Machungo said in Maputo yesterday that the various emergency programs should give priority to Zambezia Province in view of the massive influx of war-displaced persons from various parts of the country. Machungo was responding to Sam Barnas, an UN Development Program public information officer responsible for emergency programs, who said that the bulk of emergency efforts should be channeled to the eastern part of Zambezia Province, particularly Morrumbala, Morrumbala, Ile and other districts. The districts harbor a large number of displaced persons, mainly children.

When he paid a visit to UNDP's installations in Maputo, the prime minister praised the efforts being made by the organization within the framework of the emergency program, and the organization's training of cadres. [passage omitted]

## Namibia

### Minister Denies Angolan Bases Set Up in North

MB2510153590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1446 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Windhoek Oct 25 SAPA—There was no evidence that the Angolan FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] army had established military bases in the Koakoland region of northern Namibia, Defence Minister Peter Mueshihange said in Windhoek on Thursday.

He was accompanied on Wednesday [24 Oct] by Herero paramount chief Kuaima Riruako to investigate allegations of the presence of FAPLA bases in Kaokoland.

"After discussions with the regional commissioner, district police commissioner, community leaders and local people it was established that the allegations of FAPLA bases were unfounded," Mr Mueshihange said in a statement.

According to earlier reports, Angolan soldiers had abducted a group of people from northern Namibia to Angola early in October. Mr Mueshihange said the incidents of abduction had been referred to the ministries of home affairs and foreign affairs for investigation.

—Meanwhile, Chief Riruako claimed at a media conference in Windhoek on Thursday that a 2-man clandestine cell of FAPLA, equipped with radio communications, was based at Opuwo, the administrative capital of Kaokoland.

The alleged FAPLA cell was coordinating abductions of civilians and keeping military units north of Opuwo informed of the movements of civilians, Mr Riruako claimed. He said he was aware that 26 people had been abducted from the Ombalantu area in Ovambo, and that hundreds of people from Kavango and Caprivi were "reportedly" jailed at Peu-Peu prison near Xangongo in the Cunene province of Angola. Namibian police spokesman Commissioner Siggie Eimbeck said on Thursday he had no knowledge of either issue.

## Zimbabwe

### Minister Views Restrictions on Land Ownership

MB2510204290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2033 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Harare Oct 25 SAPA—Zimbabwe is on the verge of instituting tight measures on land ownership which will strip cabinet ministers and multinational and transnational companies of huge tracts of land, ZIANA news agency reported. This was said on Thursday [25 Oct] by Zimbabwe's Agriculture and Rural Resettlement Minister Witness Mangwende at the monthly forum of the African Association of Political Science.

Answering questions concerning the land question after 10 years of independence, Mr Mangwende said the new policy would bring about a "one-man-one-farm situation," according to ZIANA. Foreigners would not be allowed to own land in Zimbabwe, except to lease it under "exceptional and justifiable" circumstances.

Asked why government would have to buy and not expropriate certain land which had not been paid for but given to some white "settlers," Mr Mangwende said such factors would be taken into consideration when the new policy was implemented. The system would also do away with the willing-buyer-willing-seller equation in order to enable the government to buy resettlement land in fertile areas. So far, all resettlement in Zimbabwe has been done in the dry areas, ZIANA said. "The willing-buyer-willing-seller system will be addressed because only unused land in dry areas and not fertile land was willingly sold."

To speed up land redistribution the new policy stipulated that the government would, among other things, amend the Lancaster House constitution to enable it to expropriate land and pay owners in local currency.

It would also set ceilings on land prices. Speculative buying of land would be discouraged by imposition of land tax. Mr Mangwende pointed out that the Lancaster House constitution had not yet expired. What had expired, he said, was the inhibition it put on Zimbabwe not to amend it.

Over the years, the government's efforts to address the land question had been conditioned by the need to ensure the creation of an equitable land redistribution system without compromising agricultural productivity and general economic growth.

As the new land policy was implemented, more commercial farming land would be bought for resettlement, leaving large-scale commercial farming with about five million hectares. "This land is necessary to ensure continuity in the production of strategic crops," Mr Mangwende said. He emphasised the new policy did not mean all people in communal areas would be given land.

At the forum, National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe representative Robinson Gapare said small-scale farmers would support the government in its endeavours to buy land in fertile regions. "We want prime land. We reject the argument that we cannot produce," said Mr Gapare.

### Renamo Reportedly Launching 'Revenge' Raids

MB2510191890 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 25 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The involvement of Zimbabwean troops in recent anti-rebel offensives alongside Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] forces in Mozambique is having far-reaching repercussions. It was one of the reasons given

by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] for pulling out of further talks with the Mozambique Government. And now it seems Mozambique rebels have launched a revenge raid across the border into eastern Zimbabwe. From Zimbabwe Collet Nkala telexed this report:

[Announcer] According to villagers near the Mozambican border the attack happened in the eastern Chipinge area at about 0830 [1830 GMT] in the evening. [no date given] More than 15 rebels are said to have raided the village and survivors said that the rebels rounded them up and told them that they were taking revenge for the killing of their fellow rebels by Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique. They then hacked to death seven of the villagers and abducted nine others. After killing the seven, the rebels said that they would continue killing Zimbabwean villagers because Zimbabwean troops were fighting in Mozambique.

Two truck drivers from Bulawayo were also reported to have been killed by rebels in the eastern district, but police have not yet confirmed the killings.

One villager from Chipinge told me that the security situation was now out of control despite government statements to the contrary. A villager said that many raids on their villages were not reported by the local press.

The areas is heavily infested with rebels and in the past villagers have been accused of supporting them. An army officer admitted that it was difficult to contain the rebels because they cross into Zimbabwe at night to evade Zimbabwean forces. The villagers say that the army is slow to react because they have been accused in the past of being dissidents.

#### \* Loan Facility To Promote Exports Formed

91AF0096A Harare THE HERALD in English  
25 Aug 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Five local financial institutions, the International Finance Corporation [IFC] and eight international commercial banks, last night signed a loan facility of US\$130 million (more than \$325 million) line of credit for Zimbabwe's export sector.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Kombo Moyana, whose bank helped facilitate the arrangements for the line of credit.

Mr Azam Alizai, the IFC director of investments for Africa, and representatives of the five local and eight international financial institutions, signed on behalf of their organisations. The IFC is a private sector affiliate of the World Bank.

The medium-term facility would provide foreign exchange to local private organisations to enable them to import urgently required capital equipment for export projects. The export projects to be financed should be

more than half self-financing in foreign exchange terms and be able to meet the test of international competition.

Of the US\$130 million, the IFC contributed US\$65 million (more than \$162 million) while the consortium of the eight international banks provided the other US\$65 million, 30 percent of that being borne by the Banque de Paris.

The other seven participating banks are the Deutsche Bank, Luxembourg; Dresdner Bank; Union Bank of Switzerland; Banque Bruxelles Lambert; Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur; Den Norske Bank; and NMB Bank.

The five local banks are Standard Chartered Merchant Bank, Barclays Bank, First Merchant Bank, Merchant Bank of Central Africa and Syfrets Merchant Bank.

Clients of other local banks could get financing of their projects under the facility through their own banks. This is to ensure that financing was made available equitably to all potential exporters.

Applications for projects to be financed under the export credit line should be submitted directly or indirectly through accounting firms to the authorised dealers who would forward projects deemed financially viable to the Zimbabwe Investment Centre for approval.

Dr Moyana said the major benefactors of the line of credit would be organisations in mining, agricultural, industrial and tourism sectors of the economy. The line of credit would also ensure the success of the envisaged structural adjustment programme, in which trade liberalisation was a component. [passage omitted]

#### \* Trade Union Congress Elects President

91AF0094C Harare THE HERALD in English  
17 Sep 90 p 3

[Text] The newly elected president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU], Comrade Gibson Sibanda, has called for more dialogue and consultation between the Government and the labour body on matters concerning the welfare of the workers.

Speaking soon after his election at the ZCTU third congress which ended yesterday, Cde Sibanda, previously acting president since the conviction of former president Comrade Jeffrey Mutandare in 1988 of fraud, said often the Government did not consult the union on issues that affected the workers, and cited the looming trade liberalisation programme which would remove legislative protection of workers against dismissal if they took industrial action.

"We are often told of decisions after they have been passed in Parliament when in fact the ZCTU's views should be taken into consideration before Government passes legislation on industrial issues so that the workers are not disadvantaged," he said.



Cde Sibanda and most of the executive members were retained during a three-hour-long election process that was characterised by consensus. The secretary-general, Comrade Morgan Tsvangirai, second vice-president Isaac Matongo were unopposed while the first and third vice-presidents, Comrade Edward Njekesa and Comrade Shangwa Chifamba, cruised to easy victories.

The two assistant general secretaries are Comrade Nicholas Mudzengerere and Comrade Enos Mdlomwa while Comrade Enock Gwayagwaya was elected treasurer. Comrade Lyson Mlambo and Comrade Lodirk Mapfumo were elected trustees. Almost all the elected executive members were in the previous committee holding similar or different posts.

Cde Sibanda said trade unionism in Zimbabwe had reached the crossroads because of the new economic order the Government was introducing.

"There is need to unite more and close our ranks in order to face the changes that are coming. There is, therefore, need to conscientise the workers of what they should brace up to once trade liberalisation is effected."

The labour body, he said, was still opposed to the removal of workers' protection against dismissal if they went on strike. Cde Sibanda said the ZCTU would insist on a code of conduct which would give workers a measure of protection. The code would, among others, demand that workers' committees be turned trade union structures in order for them to represent more effectively the workers.

—There is need to expand and develop dialogue to cover as many Government agencies as happened with the ZCTU, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Comrade John Nkomo, said yesterday.

Officially closing the third national congress of the ZCTU, Cde Nkomo said the congress had a new chapter in that never before did the organisation make it possible that the Government and workers share a platform to openly discuss matters of common interest and concern.—Ziana

#### \* U.K. Grants To Assist Veterinary Programs

91AF0096C Harare THE HERALD in English  
30 Aug 90 p 5

[Text] Borehole drilling, research into wildlife disease, veterinary research and examination localisation will benefit from the four agreements worth \$6.3 million signed yesterday by Britain and Zimbabwe.

The agreements were signed for Zimbabwe by the Secretary for Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Comrade Elisha Mushayakarara, and for Britain by the British High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Kieran Prendergast.

Under the first agreement, Britain will give more than \$2 million for phase two of the rehabilitation of borehole drilling rigs. The project is meant to increase and sustain the rate of borehole drilling and development programmes.

The grant will also be used to buy spare parts not available in Zimbabwe and to find out which of these could be economically manufactured in Zimbabwe. British technical assistance will also be provided in terms of the agreement.

The second grant of \$1.6 million covers a wildlife diseases epidemiology project, which will make possible the establishment of a database of wildlife diseases.

Under this agreement, a British wildlife epidemiologist will carry out field investigations over three years to monitor and provide the database on whether diseases can be transmitted between wildlife and domestic livestock.

The third grant of \$1.4 million is hoped to enhance the Zimbabwe Veterinary Research Laboratory's capabilities to test for foot-and-mouth disease.

"It is important that we research more into this disease, as Zimbabwe stands to lose about \$100 million annually in export earnings if there is a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak," Cde Mushayakarara said.

The fourth grant of \$1.2 million is for equipment in support of the O-level examination localisation project, which, when implemented, is to save Zimbabwe an estimated \$30 million in foreign exchange.—Ziana.

#### \* Beef Exports to EC Expected by Year-End

91AF0096D Harare THE HERALD in English  
31 Aug 90 p 11

[Text] Zimbabwe has exported 1,608 tonnes of beef valued at \$10 million since last year's foot-and-mouth outbreak which resulted in a temporary ban on local beef exports to Europe.

Shortly before the outbreak of the disease, the European Community had increased Zimbabwe's beef export quota to 9,100 tonnes, an increase of 1,000 tonnes over the previous figure.

In reply to questions on beef exports, the general manager of the Cold Storage Commission [CSC], Comrade Constantine Mutiwanika, said beef exports to six countries, which amounted to 1,608 tonnes, had been undertaken since the outbreak. Most of the exports went to the Canary Islands, Mayotte and the Seychelles.

In January, the Agricultural Marketing Authority had said plans were under way to export beef to the Canary Islands and possibly the Far East.

The \$10 million in foreign exchange earned after the ban on Zimbabwean beef by the EC represented a tenth of the potential earnings after the beef quota to the EC had

been raised. The trade ban resulted in the loss of about \$100 million by the CSC in export earnings and by the Dairy Marketing Board which sustained further losses of \$3 million in potential exports.

After the outbreak of foot-and-mouth, the EC stipulated Zimbabwe had to have a disease-free year. The last outbreak was reported in November last year. Cde Mutiwanika said the CSC expected exports to the EC to resume by the end of the year.

**\* Minister Announces Fuel Prices Increases**

91AF0095A Harare THE HERALD in English  
5 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] The prices of blend petrol and diesel rose 45 percent yesterday with blend now costing 166.75c [cents] a litre at the pump and diesel 91.35c a litre.

Announcing the increases, the Minister of Energy and Water Resources and Development, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, also said Jet A1, the fuel used by jet and turboprop planes, was rising to 129.01c a litre, a rise of some 65 percent. Avgas, the fuel used by piston-engined aircraft, rises 13 percent to 122.4c a litre, pure ethanol rises 23 percent to 78.6 cents a litre and liquid petroleum gas, the gas used in kitchens rises 21 percent to 190c a litre. Illuminating paraffin remains at 71c a litre.

The rises follow jumps in the price of oil following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Warnings were given earlier this year that the declining value of the Zimbabwe dollar would also warrant an increase some time.

Prices were last raised in January 1986 when blend cost 127c/l; in March 1986 prices were cut 10 percent and blend cost 115c/l from then until yesterday.

Cde Ushewokunze assured the nation that fuel supplies were not affected. The public should not panic as the country had made contingency plans.

He noted that the current political developments in the Gulf had affected fuel prices almost worldwide.

"For some 4 1/2 years there has been an upward trend in the prices of petroleum fuels on the world market.

"Notwithstanding this trend, the National Oil Company of Zimbabwe has managed to absorb these increases and maintained the prices of their main products—diesel and petrol—at the same price since March 1986.

"For example, the current pump price of diesel of 63 cents per litre, is the same as it was 4 1/2 years ago and similarly for blend now selling for 115 cents per litre.

"However, the most significant factor affecting petroleum fuel prices is the current Gulf situation. I would therefore like to inform you that Government had considered all these factors including the possible impact of the increases on the economy as a whole.

"Accordingly, the Government has agreed to introduce such increases as the economy can absorb and the increases will be with immediate effect," said Cde Ushewokunze, who was with the Minister of Transport and National Supplies, Comrade Denis Norman.

Cde Ushewokunze said paraffin would continue to sell at the old price as this fuel was used by the low-income groups for lighting and cooking in the high-density urban areas and also in the rural areas.

"There is no need for panic, oil will still flow in. Supplies are assured and we have created alternative sources, independent of the Gulf situation. Noczim has assured us there will be no fuel drought.

"Supplies will come from multinationals like Mobil, Total and many others who have independent equipment, ships and personnel to bring petroleum fuels here."

The minister said some of these companies' ships were already on the high seas bringing petroleum fuels to Zimbabwe.

Answering a question, Mr Norman said the increases would affect all sectors of the economy. Organisations to be hard hit were Air Zimbabwe, Affretair, National Railways of Zimbabwe and the Central Mechanical Equipment Department, as these were the big consumers of petroleum fuels.—Ziana.

**\* Willowvale Auto Plant Needs Foreign Currency**

91AF0096E Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL  
in English 2 Sep 90 p 1

[Article by Newton Kanhema]

[Text] Willowvale Motor Industries [WMI] needs \$300 million in foreign currency a year for the next five years to enhance the availability of vehicles in the country, the general manager of WMI, Mr Ian Teasdale, has said.

In an interview with THE SUNDAY MAIL, Mr Teasdale said the ambitious Government programme of trade liberalisation would not work if commercial transport was not improved through mass production of these vehicles. "If commercial transport was not improved then there would be no means of transporting goods either manufactured or imported."

He said WMI was producing far below its capacity, mainly because of a shortage of foreign currency. With a production capacity of 45 units a day Willowvale was producing just 12 cars a day.

"We have never run to full capacity and we are managing to produce the 12 units per day because of the no-currency involved (NCI) programme."

The present production includes 40 percent NCI cars. Under the NCI programme an individual with foreign currency outside Zimbabwe can approach a private dealer and pay 53 percent for a vehicle to be bought to

cover for the importation of kits. The programme was introduced to enhance the low production at the assembly plants which, without the NCI programme would have gone down to about seven cars a day.

To boost production to full capacity, Willowvale needs \$100 million per quota period. On passenger cars the company needs \$100 million in foreign currency a year to be able to reach their capacity of 45 units per day.

"If the Government can give us these amounts then, in five years the commercial vehicle problem will be at a minimal and manageable level," he said.

He said with \$300 million in foreign currency a year Willowvale would be able to create 5,000 jobs and double its production capacity. At present the plant employs 550 people and 150 were offered voluntary retirement in 1987. Mr Teasdale says with their present production the company was overstaffed.

Responding to the suggestions by Willowvale, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, said the Government was aware that all three assembly plants in the country were operating below capacity.

#### \* Prospects for Agricultural Products Reviewed

91AF0095B Harare THE HERALD in English  
13 Sep 90 pp 1, 6

[Article by Daniel Kwaramba]

[Excerpt] The Government has announced a pre-planting producer price for cotton, reduced the differential between yellow and white maize from 15 to 10 percent, and has outlined steps to wipe out subsidies to agricultural marketing parastatals by the end of the 1994/95 marketing year, as part of a new agricultural policy.

Once the Agricultural Marketing Authority was restructured with separate boards for the four agricultural parastatals, the present pricing and marketing system for maize would be modified.

The Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Comrade Witness Mangwende, said yesterday that this would ensure producer prices reflected the cost of moving maize from surplus to deficit regions.

The Grain Marketing Board [GMB] would continue supplying major consumption areas and dealing with the national reserve and viable exports.

The new Cotton Marketing Board would have to review urgently the price differences between different grades of cotton. Cde Mangwende was speaking at a Press conference attended by representatives of farmers' organisations and his ministry's secretary, Dr Boniface Ndimande.

As farmers wanted the price gap between A and B grade cotton narrowed the Government would base the price

on B grade from the next crop. Most cotton is B or C grade. Grade B cotton will fetch at least 125c [cents]/kg next season compared to 117c/kg for Grade A this season. The final price will be announced later.

Less than 200,000 tonnes of cotton is expected to be delivered this year compared to 290,000 tonnes last year. Viability and seed problems plus disease in two important areas cut the crop.

The reduction in price differences for white and yellow maize would provide a more effective floor price for farmers wanting to sell yellow maize to the GMB, said the minister. Production of yellow maize would be encouraged until it reached the level wanted for animal feed, domestic processing and profitable exports.

With partial decontrol of yellow maize the large forecast surpluses at GMB depots did not materialise and the GMB was able to dispose of much of its stock from the intake last year. Farmers are allowed to sell to farmers.

At the start of the current marketing season the GMB had 1.2 million tonnes of maize in stock, but the stocks were expected to be 750,000 tonnes at the opening of the next season. That would still be above the amount needed for food security.

Higher producer prices for oil seeds improved viability and so production was expected to rise. More than 250,000 tonnes of soya was expected, enough for local processors and to meet the demand for oil, stock-feed and industrial use.

Groundnuts, despite a substantially higher price, still faced marketing and technical problems. Proposals had been made to declare the crop a regulated one or for the GMB to enter into direct contracts with growers.

Steps were being taken to reduce the private slaughter of cattle and enforce the ban on meat sales from unauthorised traders in prescribed areas, basically the urban areas. Cde Mangwende said the beef producer price for 1991/1992 would take into account the need for higher slaughter rates and communal farmers would be encouraged to sell more cattle.

Milk consumer prices would continue being increased regularly to reduce deficits of the Dairy Marketing Board and the 1991/1992 producer price would take into account developments in the supply, processing and demand of dairy products.

Wheat production should break the 300,000-tonne barrier this season for the first time. But Zimbabwe would still have to import. Cde Mangwende wanted not only national self-sufficiency but also possible exports within the region. [passage omitted]



**\* Mugabe Calls Resettlement Prime Objective**

91AF0095C Harare THE HERALD in English  
23 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] Gweru—The prime objective of Zimbabwe's second five-year national development plan had to be the acquisition of an additional 6 million ha [hectares] of land to resettle communal farmers, President Mugabe said yesterday.

Addressing a three-day conference on development, which started in Gweru yesterday morning, Comrade Mugabe said the shortage of land in communal areas had been one reason why agricultural productivity had not been high enough to enable peasant families to improve their standard of living.

"We failed to achieve our target of acquiring enough agricultural land to resettle 162,000 communal farmers for various reasons. The position has now been reviewed," he said.

"Accordingly, it must be the prime objective of the second five-year national development plan to acquire an additional 6 million ha of land in suitable agro-ecological regions in order to satisfy the land hunger of communal people and to increase agricultural output."

One of Zimbabwe's most important development strategies of the 1990s should be a thorough review of its land tenure system and management throughout the country.

"This is essential, if we are to provide sufficient incentives for investment in rural areas, motivate rural residents to properly manage and maintain the land and its natural resources and create employment in rural areas, so we can reduce the current wave of rural-to-urban migration," he said.

Cde Mugabe said Government operations must be decentralised, with civil servants deployed not only at provincial level but at district and even village level.

He called on those organs concerned with achieving this to decentralise the operations of the Government and thus rationalise the civil service, as part of the country's development plan.

"I must, therefore, emphasise that the continued existence of large armies of civil servants at head offices will no longer be allowed, except to the extent that it is necessary to keep them there."

Officially opening the conference, being held at the Senga Public Service Training Centre, and attended by a large number of Cabinet ministers, Cde Mugabe said that each sectoral ministry should set up targets of decentralisation between 1991 and 1995.

"This objective is absolutely essential if we are to bring government to the people," he said.

The civil service and other specialist services needed to be decentralised so that experts were sent not only to all provinces and districts but also to wards and villages, if every man and woman's potential was to be harnessed in the planning and implementation of development programmes and projects, he said.

The work of Government was with the majority and the majority of the people still lived in rural district areas.

The conference, whose theme is "Development Strategies for the 1990s: A Review of the Past and Future," is expected to lay a foundation for the Government and financial institutions to map out strategies aimed at bringing potential employers into the mainstream of the economy.

Cde Mugabe said the ruling Zanu (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front] still stood firmly by the policy of a one-party state, despite the present changes taking place in many countries.

"In recent months, we have witnessed political changes in Eastern Europe, which changes have led some misguided political theorists to conclude that they are a rejection of a one-party system. Our party firmly stands by the one-party policy as the best insurer of a stable democracy."

Changes in Eastern Europe were necessitated by the rejection of an imperialist authoritarian system based on excessive centralisation of decision-making, both politically and economically, in the hands of a few dictated to from outside the national borders.—Ziana.

## **Liberia**

### **Johnson To Reconsider Support for ECOWAS**

*AB2510203690 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Following the Banjul agreements on cease-fires in Liberia between Prince Johnson's rebels, the remnants of the late Samuel Doe's army, and the interim government, there has been talk of the president-designate, Amos Sawyer, and the interim government installing themselves in Monrovia under the shield of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force this weekend. But they could face a bizarre situation. Not only are Charles Taylor's rebels still fighting, but Prince Johnson, always unpredictable, does not seem to know who his allies are.

Johnson and his rebels killed Samuel Doe under ECOMOG's noses and they have been accused of summary executions. Now it seems there have been more executions. But they put a big question mark over Prince Johnson's mercurial character. We just received this telex report from (Scott Sterns) in Monrovia:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Prince Johnson executed two men this afternoon whom he accused of spying for Amos Sawyer and of plotting assassination on behalf of former President Doe's foreign minister, H. Boimah Fahnbulleh. The two men, however, claimed to have come to Liberia to join Johnson in his fight against rebel leader Charles Taylor.

Johnson said that although he was not convinced that the men were working directly with Sawyer, he would now have to reconsider his support for the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]-sponsored interim government of national unity. Prince Johnson said that as the men had brought no letters from Sawyer, he had no choice but to execute them for espionage. He said he would wait one week for Amos Sawyer to respond to a letter he has dispatched tonight and then he would organize elections in Monrovia for a rival interim government. According to Johnson, ECOWAS will have to agree to such a government if they are truly in Liberia in the interests of the Liberian people.

After this week's meeting in Banjul ended without securing a cease-fire from Taylor, Johnson said he was now finished with sending delegates to futile peace talks which produce nothing. He has now firmly decided against sending representatives to talks scheduled to begin on November 6 in Washington.

Johnson has also canceled a demonstration planned for tomorrow to demand Sawyer's arrival because he wanted to first inform the interim government of his new plans. He rejected Taylor's demand that supposedly neutral ECOWAS countries be included in the ECOMOG force,

saying that both the Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso were working in league with Taylor. He said he would not allow any of their troops to enter Monrovia's free port.

Meanwhile, Johnson today also pardoned two former Doe associates, saying too much blood had already been spilt in the 10-month conflict. He also formally addressed the 1,200 predominantly Ghanaian and Nigerian refugees who were recently evacuated from the Fendell University Campus, saying that he welcomed their support in rebuilding the country. [end recording]

### **NPFL Claims Bensonville, Fendel 'Recaptured'**

*AB2510225790 Gbarnga Radio of the National  
Patriotic Front of Liberia in English 1900 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Reports reaching us from the front say that the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces have fully recaptured Bensonville and Fendel, including the strategic (Whitening Hills). (?The reports add) that the NPFL forces are (?continuing for strategic reasons) some maneuvers in the northeastern suburbs of Monrovia. These maneuvers are designed to protect the [word indistinct] of an enclave of the greater Monrovia area.

The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces sustained heavy casualties as their troops got caught in the NPFL forces in Monrovia. (?The attacks) by the NPFL in Bensonville left several ECOMOG soldiers dead and several more wounded. The current NPFL forces in and around Monrovia put a complete stop to what has been [words indistinct] by the ECOMOG forces and the Prince Johnson faction to breach the NPFL defense positions around Monrovia.

### **Takes Communications Facilities**

*AB2510231090 Gbarnga Radio of the National  
Patriotic Front of Liberia in English 1900 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] The (Patriotic) forces of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia have captured a number of communications facilities from the invading ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops (?after a battle) at James Spriggs Payne airfield in Monrovia. (?Seventy) transmission (?equipment) [passage indistinct].

### **Jets Reportedly Hit by Anti-Aircraft Fire**

*AB2510220090 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems the Nigerians are now admitting that their planes operating with the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force in Liberia against Charles Taylor's rebels have been in trouble. Earlier this week, Charles

Taylor claimed that two Nigerian fighters on bombing raids against rebel positions had been shot down, bringing to five the aircraft allegedly brought down by forces of the Patriotic Front. The Nigerian military flatly denied the claim, but now they admit that their planes did come under fire. From Lagos, Mark Doyle reports:

[Begin Doyle recording] According to senior military and civilian sources in Lagos, the clash took place just north of the Liberian port of Buchanan. A squadron of Nigerian Alpha jets attacked a rebel convoy moving north from the port toward the town of Gbarnga. The convoy, which included armored cars and anti-aircraft batteries, was apparently aiming to resupply rebel positions.

However, according to the Nigerian sources, the convoy was destroyed. Two of the Nigerian Alpha jets received rebel fire and were forced to return to their base in neighboring Sierra Leone. The jets are said to have returned safely with the pilots unhurt. Casualty figures resulting from the clash are unknown, but if the Nigerian reports to have destroyed what appears to have been a substantial rebel column are true, the rebels may have taken heavy losses.

At the same, however, the Nigerian military are bound to be concerned that two of their jets were at least temporarily disabled by anti-aircraft fire. This is the first reported case of the Nigerian planes being in serious trouble. Although it is not clear exactly when the recent clash took place, news of it has leaked at a critical time for the West African peace-keeping intervention efforts in Liberia. It has been planned that the interim Liberian government, formed under the umbrella of several regional heads of state, will be installed in the Liberian capital this coming weekend. That installation does not seem threatened by the military situation because the West African force has thrown a security cordon around the city.

However, the news of such a, by Liberian standards, serious military engagement is a stark reminder that the interim government may not be in effective control of large areas of the country still subject to rebel activity. [end recording]

#### Netherlands Food Aid Contribution Noted

AB2510217390 Paris AFP in English 1346 GMT  
25 Oct 90

[Text] Abidjan, Oct 25 (AFP)—The Dutch government has given three million Dutch guilders (1.8 million dollars) for emergency food aid to displaced persons and refugees fleeing Liberia's 10-month civil war, a Dutch embassy statement said here Thursday [25 Oct].

The statement said the funds are to be used by the World Food Program (WFP) to purchase fish and meat to be transported as needed to the Ivory Coast ports of Abidjan and San Pedro, the Sierra Leone capital

Freetown, the Guinean capital of Guinea and the besieged Liberian capital, Monrovia.

Food distribution is to be coordinated with national authorities, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross, Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) and the Catholic Relief Service.

Some 600,000 Liberians have taken refuge in Ivory Coast, Guinea and Sierra Leone since National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) guerillas led by Charles Taylor launched their rebellion last December 24.

#### Interim Government Member on Banjul Cease-Fire

AB 510181090 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Interview with Dr. Joseph Guannue, interim government member, by BBC correspondent Elisabeth Ohene; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is now an official cease-fire in Liberia between Prince Johnson's rebel faction and the remnants of the late Samuel Doe's armed forces. It was signed and sealed at the end of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]-sponsored meeting in Banjul yesterday. But there is already a de facto cease-fire between the two groups and the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Monrovia. And the fly in the ointment, Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front, once again refused to put pen to paper and agree to a cease-fire. On the line to Banjul, Elisabeth Ohene talked to Dr. Joseph Guannue of the ECOWAS-sponsored interim government and suggested that nothing, in fact, had changed in the cease-fire situation:

[Begin recording] [Guannue] That cease-fire was not a formal cease-fire. That cease-fire was not witnessed by a competent witness. But that which took place in Banjul yesterday was done in the presence of a respectable gathering, it was done in the presence of the interim government of national unity, and the competent authorities have fixed their signatures thereto as witnesses. So we believe that this is a more genuine cease-fire.

[Ohene] That then gives you the confidence for the interim government to move to Monrovia?

[Guannue] The interim government is, in fact, already in Monrovia. Its representatives are there and, sooner or later, the rest of the government will be moving on to Monrovia to take a seat.

[Ohene] Well, none of the known names of the interim government are in Monrovia. Surely, it is unrealistic for you to say that they are already in Monrovia.

[Guannue] Well, to us, we are in Monrovia and we are doing the business that governments usually do. So, we are in Monrovia.



[Ohene] Dr. Guannue, Dr. Amos Sawyer, who is supposed to be the interim president, yourself, and all the other known names are outside Liberia. Who is in Monrovia representing the interim government?.

[Guannue] I do not have to give you the litany of those who are there. But we have, for example, Dr. Levi Zanga, who is the personal representative of the government there. He has a host of other representatives who are working with relief agencies, who are working very closely with ECOMOG in trying to get the situation under control.

[Ohene] What kind of work are they doing? Is there any government in Monrovia?

[Guannue] We have a government, indeed, in Monrovia. That government might not necessarily have all the key actors there, but the presence of the interim government is there. And now, your question is, what are we doing there? We are liaising with ECOMOG to restore peace in the country; we are liaising with relief agencies to distribute food and medicine; we are in touch with many Liberians to see how peace can be restored to our country.

[Ohene] Now what specifically are you doing to try and reconcile with Mr. Charles Taylor and his followers?

[Guannue] Well, the problem with Charles Taylor is simple. Perhaps he is making it very complex. Our country, Liberia, is not a trophy to be given to the strongest. By his own admission, Mr. Taylor said that he was fighting to get rid of Doe, who had made himself into a tyrant. This being the case—and Mr. Doe is no longer in power—it does not necessarily follow that Mr. Charles Taylor has the right to rule the country. He has been given the speakership of the Assembly, the highest position from which anyone can run for the Presidency of the nation. This he refused to accept. [end recording]

#### **Commander Says Front Area 'Fully Under Control'**

*AB2610084890 Gbarnga Radio of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia in English 1900 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] The commander of the executive guard battalion, Commander (D. Michael Tiggie), has advised residents and citizens in the Kakata area not to panic in the (?face) of rumors currently circulating in Bong Mines, Kakata, and the surrounding towns. Commander (Tiggie) said the situation at the front is fully under control in Monrovia, Bensonville, and (Kolidor) and there is no need for concern. We practically [words indistinct] for the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] invaders to penetrate our defense positions in the Monrovia suburb of Paynesville, the commander added.

He urged residents and citizens to report to the nearest security officials anyone found spreading unwarranted

rumors, [words indistinct] at the front. It is our duty and responsibility to protect all citizens of this republic, and there is no doubt as to our capability to carry out our duties to the full, Cdr. (Tiggie) concluded.

### **Nigeria**

#### **Foreign Minister Says Envoy to Liberia To Return**

*AB2510190990 Lagos Domestic Servic in English 1500 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] The Nigerian ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Abraham Tukur, has been directed to return to Monrovia with immediate effect. The minister of external affairs, retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, gave the directive in Lagos today shortly after returning from a meeting of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] standing mediation committee on Liberia held in Banjul, The Gambia.

Maj. Gen. Nwachukwu also directed that rehabilitation of the Nigerian Embassy and residence, which were extensively damaged, should be carried without delay. The minister expressed the hope that African countries will follow Nigeria's initiative and reopen their embassies in Monrovia.

He said that one major achievement of the Banjul meeting was the pressure on the rebel group led by Charles Taylor to respond to the ECOWAS peace initiative. Maj. Gen. Nwachukwu said the conference recommended a meeting of defense and foreign affairs ministers of ECOWAS to review the situation in Liberia. He also stated that a cease-fire agreement was signed between the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

Meanwhile, Nigeria has criticized the lukewarm attitude of the international community toward the Liberian crisis. A member of the Nigerian delegation to the UN General Assembly's Political and Security Committee, Mr. Emeka Azikwe, stated this in New York. Mr. Azikwe noted that as serious as the Liberian situation was, there was little or no assistance from the international community for the victims of the war. He appealed to the international community to avoid being selective in pursuit of peace and security.

#### **Further on Broadcasting Unit in Liberia**

*AB2510142490 Dakar PANA in English 1401 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Lagos, 25 Oct (PANA)—Personnel drawn from the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) to operate ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] broadcasting unit in Monrovia (Liberia) will be joined by their counterparts from Ghana Broadcasting Service, Radio Sierra Leone, the Gambian and Guinean radio stations, reports on Thursday [25 Oct] a Nigerian daily, THE GUARDIAN.

The radio station to be named Radio Liberty Monrovia (RLM) will broadcast in English, French and in local Liberian languages and will be aired on the short wave frequency, said the independent daily.

Transmission time is planned to spread over a 12 hour period beginning at dawn each day. According to GUARDIAN, test transmission is scheduled to begin on Saturday while full broadcast is to start for Monday.

#### **Mauritanian Envoy Praises Role in Liberia**

AB2510163990 Dakar PANA in English  
1504 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Lagos, 25 Oct. (NAN/PANA)—The out-going Mauritanian ambassador to Nigeria, Mouhammed Mahmoud Ould Weddady, Wednesday [24 Oct] bid President Ibrahim Babangida farewell in Lagos, after a two-year term of duty.

Weddady told the president that he enjoyed serving with a government which he described as intelligent and firm and congratulated Babangida for the commendable role Nigeria was playing in the sub-region.

The out-going envoy said that Mauritania supported the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace initiative in Liberia and expressed the hope that a permanent solution would soon be found to the crisis.

Responding, Babangida observed that the out-going envoy had effectively used his two-year stay in Nigeria to strengthen relations between the two countries. He asked him to convey Nigeria's appreciation to the Mauritanian Government for supporting the ECOWAS peace initiative in Liberia.

Also on Wednesday Babangida received a special message from his Togolese counterpart, President Gnassingbe Eyadema. The message was delivered by the Togolese minister of environment and tourism, Yao Komlanvi. The content of the message was not disclosed.

#### **UNHCR Issues Papers to Liberian Refugees**

AB2510172990 Dakar PANA in English  
1709 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Lagos, 24 Oct. (NAN/PANA)—The UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] Wednesday [24 Oct] started issuing accreditation papers to about 560 Liberian war victims who have been granted refugee status in Nigeria. Refugees at the temporary camp have their status valid for six months.

The screening and issuance of the papers to the Liberians is in preparation for their evacuation to the camp in Lagos, used by people making the Hajj pilgrimage to

Saudi Arabia. An official of the UNHCR said that further screening will continue after the refugees had been moved to the camp.

#### **Papers on ECOMOG, Liberian Cease-Fire**

AB2610092890 Lagos International Service  
in English 1030 GMT 25 Oct 90

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial titled, For a Settlement in Liberia, THE GUARDIAN regrets the lack of unanimity in ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] about sending a peacekeeping force to Liberia at its August 6 meeting in Banjul, the Gambian capital. The paper says that even though the move was favored by majority of the members of ECOWAS, it was still opposed by some Francophone members who argue that interventionism was neither provided for nor sanctioned by the charter of the organization. At the ECOWAS meeting in Banjul on the 29th of this month, THE GUARDIAN submits that it is in the interest of not only the organization but also for the cause of peace in Liberia to arrive at a broad-based framework which everyone can live with. The paper is also of the view that the prelude to a final settlement should see a United Nations peacekeeping force in place, replacing the present ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group], adding that this is because the UN has a history and tradition of peacekeeping.

Another Cease-Fire Pact in Liberia? Taylor's Group Says No, was the headline of the lead story on the front page of the NEW NIGERIAN. The paper reports that Charles Taylor's rebel group in Liberia has rejected the cease-fire arrangement put together by the ministerial committee of ECOWAS meeting in Banjul. Quoting reports reaching Lagos from Banjul yesterday, the NEW NIGERIAN says that Taylor's group insisted that the five-nation task force, which formed ECOMOG, be expanded to include neutral countries. The two other rebel factions in Liberia—forces loyal to late President Samuel Doe, and a group led by Prince Yormie Johnson—appeared (?to be willing) to compromise.

In another story on the same page, the NEW NIGERIAN reports that 560 Liberians have been granted refugee status in Nigeria. According to the paper, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, yesterday, commended the issuance of accreditation papers to about 560 Liberian war victims who have been granted refugee status in Nigeria. The paper quotes official sources as confirming that the permit will only last for six months from the date of issuance. The NEW NIGERIAN reports that already the Federal Government had announced its approval for the temporary resettlement of the refugees at the (?Hajj transit) camp, Ikeja. The paper says it was also confirmed that the screening and issuance of the official papers to the refugees will proceed [word indistinct] their final movement to the camp, but the commission said that a further screening will be carried on the refugees while at the camp.

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